The Missionary Herald

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IN the Home Department will be found interesting comments upon the Congregational World Movement campaign by those of the Board's officers who were most closely connected with its planning and conduct. But it will not be out of place to put at the very front of this number an expression of gratitude to God and of thankfulness to the churches and individuals for the splendid result that has been attained. Considering all the conditions of the time: the problem of launching this emergency campaign on the heels of the Pilgrim Memorial Campaign; the haste with which it was necessary to develop the plans and to adjust them to those of the Interchurch World Movement; and the really huge task of spreading the information necessary to rouse the constituency to a sense of the urgency, it is remarkable how general and how generous has been the response.

With Gratitude and Praise

It has meant really sacrificial giving on the part of many churches and persons; the acknowledgment of a responsibility and a resolute purpose to meet it; a witness to the inheritance of the Pilgrim spirit in these modern times, that is most inspiring and encouraging.

Whatever may be the measure of success attained by the Interchurch Movement, which cannot yet be determined, it is already sure that the Emergency Campaign of the Congregational Churches has saved the day for Congregational interests. We confidently hope that all our denominational activities, at home and abroad, will be brought through this year without a deficit, and be enabled to face the future with calmer and reassured mind.

For this relief there is occasion, first of all, to thank God, who has blessed the labors; second, to express grateful appreciation to every donor and to all the churches and pastors who have risen to the emergency; and third, to acknowledge the immense aid that was given to the campaign through the surveys, budgets, publicity, and organization of the Interchurch World Movement, that woke America to the hugeness of the enterprise and the magnitude of the need.

While the returns of pledges and of gifts are coming in from every corner of the country, from churches big and little, and from givers of small sums and of large, we lift our hearts in a prayer of thanksgiving and a hymn of praise.

THE Allies have handed the treaty they have devised for Turkey to the latter's representatives, who came from Constantinople to receive it. These representatives have now borne it off for presentation to the government at Constantinople, where it will be carefully studied and discussed. What the result will be no one can foretell. The document provides plainly for the dismemberment of Turkey and the division of the larger part of her territory among the Powers. Various degrees of authority or limitations of authority on the part of these supervising Powers are indicated, but a practical overlordship seems to be allowed. An independent Armenia is projected, of which President Wilson has been asked to determine the boundary.

Turkey Still Hangs in the Balance

Just how all the provisions of the treaty are to be brought to pass does not appear, save that it is suggested

the League of Nations shall assume certain responsibilities in the matter, and apparently the Supreme Council of the Allies will hold final authority in its own hands. But by what forces it will compel Turkey either to accept the treaty or to carry out its terms, if it is accepted, does not appear. Since Constantinople and the government there are now out of touch with Turkey as a whole, and Mustapha Kemal Pasha and the Nationalists are protesting against Turkey's acceptance of any such treaty, it would seem that something more than formal assent from Constantinople will be necessary to gain real acceptance for it or to establish its provisions. For the effect of the treaty has been to unite the divergent elements of Turkey into a solid opposition to its ratification.

With France at present unable to hold her ground in Cilicia and in open warfare with the Turks, it is hardly a sufficient provision to assign to her on paper the control of Syria; and with the Greeks and the Turks engaged in trench warfare outside the city of Smyrna, hardly enough to assign Greece to the control of that region. There is prospect of considerable delay, much discussion back and forth between Turkey and the Allied Powers, and a good deal of modification of the terms before peace and order shall be established in what has been the Ottoman Empire.

Tempest-Tossed and Threatening

MEANWHILE, things seem to be going from bad to worse over wide areas and among all the peoples of that unhappy land. Even from the Caucasus region, the reports are very discouraging. The situation is becoming so disordered and menacing that the Near East Relief has felt compelled to order women workers out from the Republic of Armenia, though one of them, Miss Shane, heroine of Bitlis, resigned her position with the Relief Committee that she might be free to stay, where she was determined to remain and take her chances with the people of the land.

It appears that Bolshevist emissaries have entered the Republic of Azerbaijan, and are advancing into the Republic of Armenia and threatening Georgia, so that it is not unlikely that all those small republics of the Russian Caucasus will be under the sway of Bolshevism. Mustapha Kemal Pasha, it is said, is friendly to the Bolshevists, and there are serious apprehensions on the part of many who are watching the situation that Turkish Armenia and even Anatolia may be overrun with the same wildfire of Bolshevism.

Recent cable dispatches report that fighting is still in progress in Cilicia between the Turks and the French. The Near East Relief contemplates having to remove its orphans from Cilicia, perhaps so far as Beirut. Some 3,000 have already been sent to Cyprus. Unless the political situation clears, the Committee feels it will have to begin its work all over again, and that greatly increased expenditures may be involved.

Word as to the welfare of missionaries and relief workers is cheering, and to the effect that they are all safe and well. Almost all the centers have been heard from: Marash, Hadjin, Oorfa, and Aintab in Cilicia, and Sivas, Marsovan, Harpoot, and Samsoun in Anatolia. With patience and with courage the workers keep at such tasks of relief, sympathy, and counsel as each day brings, hoping and praying that better times may soon come. It is a truly dreadful situation, with so many dark and disheartening factors that it is a constant test of faith to endure and press on. But it is God's world there as here, and a way out of the present distress will be found.

The Death of Mr. Wiggin

THE *Missionary Herald* for May announced the withdrawal from office, for health reasons, of Mr. Frank H. Wiggin, long-time and honored Treasurer of the American Board. It was little

thought, then, that the next issue of the magazine must needs announce his death. But so quickly did the various disabilities against which he had struggled to maintain his work close in on him, when once that work was laid aside, that the end came suddenly and quietly on May 10.

On a later page of this number will be found the minute adopted by the Prudential Committee, expressing its high appreciation of Mr. Wiggin's faithful and able services and its personal affection for the man with whom it had been in intimate association these many years. The action was taken by a rising vote, the executive officers being granted the privilege of joining in this tribute to their former colleague.

The funeral was held, May 13, at the Mt. Vernon Church, Boston, of which Mr. Wiggin was a devoted member, and where he had served as deacon for more than thirty years. Secretary Barton assisted Mr. Lovett, the minister of the church, in the simple but expressive service, Board officers sharing with representatives of the church in the duties of ushers and pall bearers.

To a host of friends in many lands will come a sense of sorrow and loss in the passing from earth of this friendly man, who kept for them the Board's treasury.

Back from Hospitable Hawaii

THE American Board delegation to the Hawaiian Islands' celebration, consisting of Hon. and Mrs. David P. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Edward D. Eaton, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Lyman, has returned to this country. Word has been received from Mr. Jones and Dr. Eaton, who wrote just as they were arriving at San Francisco.

Needless to say, they had a royal time. "Experts in the fine art of hospitality" is the way they describe the Honolulu friends. The celebration was a great success from every standpoint. The pageants and parades were superb, literally thousands performing in these historical events. The native Hawaiian people, who, by the way, were well represented among the performers, obviously enjoyed the depicting of their past transformation.

The visitors were deeply impressed with what they saw and heard, and not least by the character, ability, and devotion of those who lead at the Islands. "These people," wrote Mr. Jones, "are the salt of the earth; and it is due to add most emphatically that they have not lost the savor of their illustrious and saintly ancestors. The work of missions under the finely set-up Hawaiian Mission is carrying a big task in all the Islands, and the best and most representative men of Honolulu are busy at the task. They have a budget of $100,000 a year, and are now raising $400,000 or more for extension work as a centennial offering; and that sum includes $50,000 for our Pilgrim Memorial."

Incidentally it appears that our representatives contributed much and often to the various exercises of the time. Mr. Jones speaks modestly of his own share in the speechmaking; yet evidently he was frequently called upon, and bore enthusiastic testimony to the Board's unmeasured appreciation of what has been wrought from its missionary beginnings in the Islands. Dr. Eaton has a record of fifteen addresses, including his preaching on shipboard going and returning. While not joining in the speaking, Mr. Lyman is jokingly said to have preserved at all times the dignity and presence of the delegation.

So much we have gleaned from the letters already received. We look yet for a fuller story of what transpired in those days at Honolulu.

That Puzzling Exchange Question

MANY people cannot understand why it is that while the American dollar is worth more than before the war in the currencies of England and France and Germany, it should be

worth less in those of China and Japan and India. The bankers explain it by saying that the basis of currency in China and Japan is the Mexican or silver dollar, and in India the silver rupee. That the loss in exchange to the missionary societies of the West, doing business in the East, is real and not fictitious, as some puzzled folk seem to think is the case, is evidenced by the supporting statements of authoritative financiers.

The Laymen's Missionary Movement of England has recently published a letter from the Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, written from the City and Midland Bank in Threadneedle Street, London, in which he shows how the unprecedented rise in the cost of exchange in the East necessarily entails a great increase in the cost of the work of a missionary society. Suppose, he says, there comes a subscription of 100 pounds for India. It must be turned into rupees before it can be used; and it will depend on the exchange of the day how many rupees can be obtained for it. Formerly you could get 1,500 rupees for the sum; today you can only get 800. In other words, a subscription of 100 pounds, which formerly enabled a society to spend 1,500 rupees in India, now enables it to spend only 800 rupees.

Similar, only more disadvantageous, is the situation in China. Less than a half the Mexican dollars can be bought now with the same money as before the war. The consequence is that more than two pounds must be subscribed at home to maintain the same work that in 1914 cost one pound; and this without regard to the H. C. L.

The ex-chancellor's conclusion is clear and unescapable: either the missionary societies "must succeed in considerably increasing their income, probably to double the amount, for the support of their Eastern missions; or they must cut their work down, very likely to one-half."

To strive to prevent such a cut is not "big business"; it is not wild-cat financiering; it is an honest effort to save a desperate situation. We rejoice that our Congregational host is devotedly rising to meet the emergency.

A Storehouse for Two Dollars

THE Interchurch World Movement has laid stress upon the importance of its "Surveys." Both for this country and for the foreign field, it has sought to uncover the actual religious and social conditions; to gather and present the facts; and then to show, as effectively as possible, the needs that the facts reveal. Attendants upon Interchurch meetings have uniformly been struck with the showing that has been made; with the variety and comprehensiveness of the facts disclosed; with the ingenuity and impressiveness of the diagrams, charts, and maps through which the results of these surveys have been expressed. A wealth of information has been secured, and the interpretation and bearing of it have been carefully worked out.

All this material is now available for the use of ministers and missionary leaders; for every person, indeed, who would be intelligent on world conditions, especially as they affect the higher welfare of mankind. The Interchurch Press has just issued, in two attractive volumes, a revision of the preliminary statement and budget, under the title of "World Survey." The books are of folio size; are printed in large and readable type; illustrated with colored maps and graphs of every sort; filled with effective descriptions, tables, and cartoons. The two volumes (No. 1, American; No. 2, Foreign) constitute a storehouse of information, fresh, pointed, and set forth with much inventiveness and versatility of form. No one can see these books without being attracted by them. Every page allures the reader, tells a story, points a moral. They contain almost limitless material for sermons, talks, illustrations, and furnish abundant food for reflection. At two dollars for the set,

they are published at what must be much below cost; they are bargains in a time of H. C. L. The Sales Department of the Interchurch World Movement, 45 West 18th Street, New York City, handles the books.

A Greatheart Gone

THOUGH not a member of the American Board's missionary staff, Dr. Howard S. Bliss, president of the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, was a corporate member of the Board, and one of its most loyal friends and supporters; a true son of Dr. Daniel Bliss, who began his missionary life as a representative of this first missionary society to enter the Ottoman Empire.

In the death of President Bliss, at Saranac Lake, Sunday, May 2, the American Board thus loses an honored name from its roll, and a valiant and inspiring co-worker from that strategic field of Turkey.

Through all the difficult and burdened years of the war, President Bliss held bravely to his post of responsibility. His figure, fearless yet patient, firm yet tactful, chivalrous, devoted, purposeful, loomed above all in the ruck of conflict, and wrought mightily to save the day in Syria. In the fullness of his devotion he literally wore himself out; coming home to this land in shattered health, he uttered his message of hope and challenge, even while failing powers were forcing him to lay down his life.

He was a true missionary, who gloried in his task and rejoiced in its privilege. In an article published in the May *Atlantic*, entitled "The Modern Missionary," which has gained a touch of pathos as his swan song, he sketches with brilliance and power the figure of the foreign missionary of today; his vision, his message, his method, and his unconquerable and achieving spirit.

The words with which he closed that article may stand as his own fit eulogy:—

"But he follows after, 'without haste and without rest.' He is sure of his message; he is sure of ultimate success—

> . . . 'gazing beyond all perishable fears,
> To some diviner goal
> Beyond the waste of years.'"

An International Missionary Conference

ARRANGEMENTS have been made through national Foreign Mission organizations, the Conference of Foreign Mission Boards in North America and similar bodies in Great Britain, France, and Germany for the gathering of a small group of representatives in Geneva, from June 22–28, to consider what can be done to restore the broken relations which the war has entailed. The comradeship in the world enterprise of Christianity, which found memorable expression in the Edinburgh Conference in 1910, has been so interrupted and disturbed by the events of the past five years that it is not possible to renew it simply by oiling the machinery and starting it in motion once more. It is felt that there must be some meeting to talk things over; to face the facts and frankly meet the difficulties that are in the way, and to see if some workable basis of reunion can be found.

There are questions pressing as to the disposition of missions formerly maintained by German societies, whose representatives are now shut out from Turkey, India, Africa, China, and the Island World; as to possible shifts in missionary operations to conform to political shifts, through the assignment of protectorates or mandataries by the Peace Conference; as to what shall be unitedly asked from the Powers regarding freedom of missionary operations and suitable protection therein, and as to what shall be included in the maintaining of religious liberty.

While the situation is complicated and the relationships are delicate, nothing is gained by a policy of aloofness or distrust and misapprehension.

To this assembly of about fifty

representatives of the foreign mission boards of Christendom, the United States and Canada will contribute ten or twelve, including Dr. John R. Mott, who was chairman of the Edinburgh Conference; Canon S. Gould, of the Church of England in Canada; Principal Alfred Gandier, of the Presbyterian Church Board of Canada; Dr. Charles R. Watson, of the United Presbyterians; Dr. James H. Franklin, of the Baptist Society; Dr. Stephen J. Corey, of the Disciples; Dr. W. B. Beauchamp, of the Southern Methodists; Dr. L. B. Wolf, of the United Lutherans; and Sec. William E. Strong, of the American Board.

The earnest prayers of all lovers of the Kingdom of God on earth are asked for the success of this adventure in restoring fellowship and coöperation.

Help for China's Industrial Problem

THE coming of the factory system into China's industrial life is likely to work a disaster greater than that which followed its introduction into England. Such is the judgment of Lucius C. Porter, one of the Board's missionaries in Peking and dean of the Arts College in the new Peking University. The situation is so serious and urgent that the university is organizing a department of industry, which will operate a number of demonstration workshops, showing what can be done in the way of sanitary and health safeguards for workmen in factories. Relations between employer and employee also will be studied, and efforts made to devise ways of solving their problems. Students will be given actual experience as factory managers.

Peking University, as was described in last month's *Missionary Herald*, is a missionary institution, maintained by American and English Boards representing Methodists, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists, including the American Board. In its effort to lead in the development of Chinese education and to make the higher institutions of learning contribute to the welfare of the republic and all her people, this special department of training has been provided.

Boston Welcomes the Congregational World

FROM June 29 to July 5, Boston will be the Mecca of Congregationalists. Thither will they come from every corner of the globe —almost—to form the International Congregational Council. Difficulties of travel which still follow the war are likely, we hear, to cut down the delegations from England and Europe; but many will persist and arrive, and there is sure to be a representative company of oversea sons of the Pilgrims. And from our own country it is prophesied that the Congregational folk are to foregather in unprecedented numbers. Massachusetts is to be invaded; Boston is to swarm with them.

So be it. All will be welcome in this Pilgrim land. And the fires of loyalty, fellowship, and enthusiasm will outshine the July sun.

The American Board is glad to have a hand in the hospitality of the time; glad that its headquarters are still in Boston and, for the moment, at least, at the center of the Congregational world. The Congregational House, at 14 Beacon Street, will be in the limelight, we hope, during this week, for every attendant upon the Council. Its doors will be wide open; its offices and assembly rooms will be available. Make yourselves at home, friends. This is where you belong; where you are aboundingly welcome.

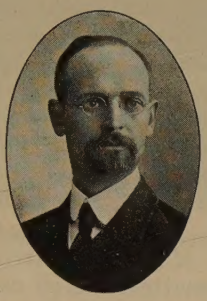
May the fellowship, the thought, the action of this Council lead us forward into a new century of world enterprise, with the Pilgrim heritage still pulsing in our blood, and the three hundred years of our history challenging us to yet larger vision and service! In no small or narrow denominational spirit, but with solemn recognition of its high calling, may Congregationalism dedicate itself anew to bear a noble part in the redeeming of the world!

"PROMOTED"

THE STORY OF BROWN, OF CEYLON

By Rev. JAMES H. DICKSON

ON March 12, after three weeks' illness, Rev. Giles Gorton Brown passed from earthly service to the longer life. With his wife, who was Miss Clara L. Pendleton, of Farmington, Ill., he joined our Ceylon Mission on December 11, 1899. For nearly seven years he was located in Udupiddi, where he did fine constructive work in that large station, especially in the extensive educational work, with its 4,000 village school children and its important girls' boarding school.



REV. GILES G. BROWN

Born Bellwood, Ontario, 1869; graduate of Oberlin, '97; Andover, '99; joined Ceylon Mission, 1899; died Ceylon, March 12, 1920

HIS EARLIEST WORK IN CEYLON

But his best piece of work, in that first term of service, was unquestionably the reorganization of the mission church into what closely resembled a presbytery. He saw clearly what many are today seeing with increasing conviction—that Congregationalism too often means an extreme individualism that hinders the most fruitful service. He wrote the new constitution, and, in spite of strong opposition within and without the mission, pushed it through to a successful issue. Sixteen years have passed; the most determined opponents have become the most enthusiastic supporters, not merely of the original scheme fathered by Mr. Brown, but of important advances in authoritative control by the representative body of the churches—illustration anew of the fact that missionaries courageously meet and solve problems that still hinder the usefulness of the home church.

AS COLLEGE PRESIDENT

After his first furlough, Mr. Brown returned in 1908 to become president of Jaffna College. The government of Ceylon then was, and unfortunately still is, without a clearly defined higher educational policy. Whether Government will monopolize higher education and permit mission bodies to engage in preparatory work; whether the nature of the course is to follow antiquated Cambridge-Oxford ideas; or will attempt to follow a truly modern, practical trend, was and is unknown. For one of Mr. Brown's energetic nature, the situation was peculiarly full of difficulty; and yet throughout seven years he courageously reorganized the college course, rebuilt decrepit structures, trebled the attendance, and replaced an annual deficit by a substantial annual credit, even though his policy had very greatly increased the running expenses.

AS BELOVED EVANGELIST

After his second furlough he returned, in 1918, to engage in what has always strongly appealed to him—direct evangelistic work—house-to-house visitation, and personal work for Hindus and Christians. His previous mission service, as well as his own personal adaptation, especially fitted him for this most difficult and trying form of service. Results were soon apparent in quickened lives and decisions for Christ. From church to church and village to village, living among the people, he and Mrs. Brown moved, finding coldness and indifference or opposition, and leaving behind warmth and enthusiastic devotion. Of all the fine, productive work Mr. Brown did, this, his last and briefest, is easily

first in its new demonstration of the power of the gospel when earnestly presented, under even the most adverse modern conditions.

To the Ceylon Mission, Mr. Brown's death seems irreparable. He was a leader, a thinker, a warm-hearted, sympathetic co-laborer; full of enthusiastic optimism and never afraid of work, howsoever difficult or tiresome. To his friends, Ceylonese or American, he was a comrade, a brother, from whom advice and counsel were confidently asked. Possessed of a rich sense of humor, as frolicsome and playful as a young boy, he made friends everywhere, among all classes, and was always a welcome guest wherever he chose to go. He has in very truth left behind footprints which others in years to come "seeing, shall take heart again."

Since Mr. Dickson's story of his friend and associate was written, letters have reached the Editor of the *Missionary Herald* telling of Mr. Brown's last weeks. Because of the lack of means of transportation from the villages where Mr. Brown's work called him to the more healthful locations of the mission homes, Mr. and Mrs. Brown were living in a well-built, though small, native house in one of the smaller towns. He went up and down the hot, sandy roads, preaching, teaching, advising, but did not get rest and coolness at night. When he was taken sick, he was at once removed to a mission house at Uduvil. His illness, at first diagnosed as typhoid, proved to be enteric fever, and a few days before he died he had a stroke of paralysis. He was unconscious, but up to the last, Mrs. Brown, whose courage was a wonder even to those who knew her well, hoped he would rouse enough to recognize her. Every one was anxious to help in some way, and girls from the Uduvil girls' school came near the house and sang some of Mr. Brown's favorite hymns. They were singing "Jerusalem the Golden" as he died.

Great numbers of Tamil friends, Christian and Hindu, rich and poor, high caste and low caste, came to the house to see the body and to express their sympathy. The funeral was held at the Uduvil church and the whole service was filled with a note of triumph. His body lies in the mission cemetery opposite the Uduvil mission compound, "in the row with Miss

THE MAIN BUILDING OF JAFFNA COLLEGE, CEYLON

Agnew and Father and Mother Howland."

"At the last, we missionaries threw roses in the grave—the last thing we could do! And this Sunday evening the boarding school girls asked permission to go to the grave and sing. They filed across the road into the cemetery and surrounded the grave; then they threw flowers upon it and sang the songs of the 'home over there,' which they so love."

"RELIEF" SHEEP ON THE SIVAS MISSIONARY FARM

MISSIONARY FARMS AND GRIST MILLS

By Rev. ERNEST C. PARTRIDGE, Sivas, Turkey

DURING the good old days of peace and quiet under the reign of Abdul Hamid, the favorite summer resort of the missionaries of Sivas used to be four miles north of the city, in a beautiful valley full of willows and poplars, with a stream running down the center, the heart of which was a farm, called the Pasha's Mill, because its original owner was one of Hamid's grand viziers, and because the farm contains the most abundant water power in the vicinity, sufficient to turn the five grist mills which are part of the farm property. For many years we have camped, in the heat of summer, on the bank of the stream, on or near this farm.

Quite a number of years ago this farm was sold to Germans, but the owners never visited Sivas, the property being administered by a Cretan superintendent. This man, being about the worst person in Sivas, has made many enemies and especially during the war. When, therefore, the Armistice was signed, because of his pronounced pro-German sentiments, he was in a position of considerable difficulty and danger.

Under these circumstances, he turned to Miss Mary Graffam, the only American in the city, and proposed to let her have the farm for five years, free of rent, giving her a receipt for 8,000 Turkish pounds, the amount of the rent. To make his case doubly safe, he gave her also his power-of-attorney registered at the government, with authority to sell the farm. It was when this legal work was being done that the fact developed that the German prince in whose name the property stood was the agent of the kaiser, who really owned the property, so it is said.

A former manager of the farm, with a financial claim against it,

gained a verdict from the Constantinople court, which ordered the sale of the property for debt. Certain Turkish officials saw an opportunity to bid the farm in at a nominal price. Miss Graffam raised their bid. They objected on the ground that she had not made a deposit as a guarantee of good faith. She made her deposit and raised their bid. When they attempted to bid again, she insisted that they must make a deposit, which they were unwilling to risk. So the farm is legally knocked down to Miss Graffam at a fraction of its value; although, as she has not the funds to pay for it, and as the officials do not wish her to have it, neither side is pushing the deal to its conclusion.

In the meantime, she has had the farm for two years, using its products for the orphans. It has been a valuable school of agriculture for sixty to seventy orphan boys, who have learned something about farming, fruit culture, and the care of stock. In addition to raising the wheat, barley, potatoes, onions, and other vegetables from the large gardens, securing a certain amount of fruit and the milk from a flock of 100 sheep, we have for several months been running one of the grist mills, making our own flour, as well as doing grinding for pay. Half the bread used for the 1,200 persons dependent on us is baked at the farm, the rest being made in the city compound.

But in addition to its opportunity for useful service afforded to the boys, and the products of farm and mill, the recreation feature of this institution has been decidedly valuable. During the whole summer, the orphan boys and girls, in squads of forty to fifty, camped out in tents for ten days at a time. Some really fine Boy Scout stunts were pulled off during the vacation. The 160 girls in the rescue home had the time of their lives, camping, washing wool, and playing games. All the American relief workers, too, by turns, spent nights and week-ends here, thus making up for the lack of a longer vacation, impossible to get.

Last fall it became manifest that the Armenian authorities in Sivas were unable to provide seed and funds for sowing the large farm belonging to the church, on which the monastery stands, and we were urged to use it. As we had two American tractors in Sivas, I arranged to sow the productive fields of this the largest and one of the best farms in the section. About half the fields were sown and the remainder are probably being prepared now. As the farm is planted on shares, this assures not only a supply of wheat for our orphans, but also the same amount for the boys in the Armenian orphanage.

Early in the fall we bought a flock of 300 sheep for winter meat for the orphanages, and these grazed on the farm pastures and were kept in its stables. It is Miss Graffam's hope that, when she comes home for her long-delayed furlough, she may be able to raise the necessary funds to complete this purchase, and make the Pasha's farm a permanent and valuable asset for the industrial work at Sivas.

ARE FOREIGN MISSIONS WORTH WHILE?

By GEORGE L. RICHARDS, M.D.

Dr. Richards, who answers herewith the question at the head of this article, a question which in each generation people ask afresh, is a widely known medical specialist, has traveled extensively, and is a keen observer. He went to Turkey in charge of medical personnel and supplies for the Near East Relief, early in 1919. While there he visited all our stations in Anatolia and made tours of inspection in the Caucasus and in Thrace.—*Editor.*

So far as I could ascertain in my nine months' visit last year, the only progress which has been made in the interior of Turkey for the past hundred years has been made by the American missionaries. While the great Powers have been playing the diplomatic game of grab, the Armenian, the only hope of the land so far as native population is concerned, has suffered frequent massacres. All this time the American missionaries have been really doing something for these people, not in the way of religious proselyting, as is so often claimed, but in the introduction of that practical gospel which makes for better living, both material and moral. Out of the missionary spirit and atmosphere have grown such institutions as Robert College and Constantinople College. It was not, however, through such institutions as these that I wanted to judge our missions, but in the interior fields and far from the cities.

I wonder if you have ever stayed over night in a Turkish hotel or in a wayside khan? Well, if you had, you would know with what animal pests one has to deal. I have sometimes said that the chief products of Turkey were flies, fleas, bed bugs, and mosquitoes. After a stay in such places, you hunt for a mission compound. The first real mission station which I visited was at Talas, near Cesarea. Arriving at dusk, after a weary ride of 110 miles

THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL AT TALAS IN PRE-WAR DAYS

over an arid district, without a tree by the wayside and with an abundance of alkali dust, we rode up a mountain side looking just about as arid as the rest, except that there were some vineyards on the slope.

We arrived at a gate in a high wall and rang the bell; the gate opened, and wonderful transformation! We were at once in New England, in the summer, with a green lawn, a miniature fountain, trees, and a tame stork to meet us, together with cordial greetings from Mr. Wingate, Miss Loughridge, and all the rest. For real hospitality the Waldorf Astoria cannot touch it. And then a simple supper of well-cooked native dishes, and after that a real bed and bath; yes, a bath in a tin tub, with at least two pails of hot water allowed. To be sure, we had to take turns, and we must not waste the water; but compare this with the bare floor of a Turkish khan, on which you lay your blankets, only to be devoured the night through. No one needs to ask me if I believe in foreign missions! And then, later in the evening, when we gathered around Mr. Wingate at the piano and sang the fine old hymns of the church; or sat quietly and read the *Literary Digest*, a bit old, to be sure, but recent to us. I say once more, it is not necessary to ask me if I believe in missions.

Lest it be thought that I am stressing one phase and one only, let me tell you that after I had been to see Miss Clara Richmond and her kindergarten and her soup kitchen; had visited the orphanages, had seen the boys' school —a monument to Mr. Wingate's enterprise; had seen and operated in the Talas hospital, built largely as a result of Dr. W. S. Dodd's energy; and then had learned what a small proportion the cost bore to the output, I became enthusiastic. Here was a genuine oasis in a barren land, where literally the desert was being made to blossom as the rose.

If you have ever been in a native Turkish village, either in Thrace or in Anatolia, the contrast in it before and after the advent of the missionary will be very evident. Everything around the mission station shows progress. Homes improve, living conditions become better, people begin to want things, agriculture improves, and then trade follows.

It is said trade follows the flag. It is my observation that trade follows the missionary. I wish the several governments would now and then give to the various missionary Boards the cost of a battleship, which becomes obsolete in a few years anyway, and let the Boards put the same amount of money into their schools. Do you know what would happen? About the time when the battleship would normally be scrapped, large dividends, not only in improved intelligence and better lives, but in actual dollars and cents in the way of trade, would begin and would continue in increasing proportion. The first fanning machines for cleaning wheat in Turkey were introduced by the missionaries; and, if I am not mistaken, the first electric light plant was also introduced by one of the missionary colleges.

Are they a long-haired, solemn group? Not much! Do you happen to know Henry Riggs, at Harpoot—a live wire if there ever was one—who, not content with caring for 4,000 orphans at Harpoot, gets out patents on various devices, and can drive a Ford automobile in the most impossible places? I know, for I have ridden with him! And there are the women, the really great women who hobnob with the governors, and now and then protect them from their own people. There is Miss Graffam, at Sivas, who walked to Malatia, at the time of the deportations, trying to save her girls; Miss Vaughn, of Hadjin, and Miss Cushman, of Konia, all of whom stayed at their posts right through the war; red-blooded women, whom to know is an honor, and who, themselves, seem devoid of fear. The only real, live propositions in Asia Minor today are the missionaries of the American and other Boards.

But time would fail me to tell of others—of Dr. George White, president of Anatolia College; of Dr. Jesse Marden, at Marsovan, a fine representative of the medical profession, known for hundreds of miles around; of Dr. Mark Ward, at Harpoot; of the work at Mardin, at Adana, at Oorfa, at Marash, and at Aintab, where young Dr. Shepard is a worthy successor of an illustrious father.

Unless we are going to live in the narrow rut and inside of our own hut, like hermits; if we are in any way to be our brother's keeper, then we must be interested in foreign missions.

GOING DOWN FROM AINTAB TO ALEPPO

In an editorial in our May issue we quoted from a letter written by Dr. Lorrin Shepard, of Aintab, a paragraph on the experiences of his journey from Aintab to Aleppo, March 8-10. A detailed account of this journey has come to hand from Dr. Shepard's companion, Dr. E. A. Lambert, of the Near East Relief, in a report letter to Major Nicol at Beirut. It is dated Aleppo, March 11. We are permitted to quote from it in order to show the kind of problems to be faced and the courage and judgment needed by our men in Central Turkey. Later advices from Turkey will be found in our Foreign Department.—*Editor.*

IN starting for Killis, on our way to Aleppo, we did not go out the regular road from Aintab, because of an accident the day before (Sunday afternoon). Three French soldiers, who had gone out on this road about four miles, were attacked, one killed instantly, another seriously wounded; the third brought back the news, and a French detachment had gone out and shot up a village near where the attack occurred. This had aroused the people in the neighborhood, and the leader of the gendarmes thought we had better take another road. We stayed all night at Ulu Mezre, sixteen miles from Aintab, and in sight of Elmali bridge, where Messrs. Johnson and Perry, the two Americans, were killed on February 1. We saw in the village two boys with American sweaters, evidently part of the recent loot. The boys claimed that they had bought the sweaters from men of another village. The boy in each case said one batman (six pounds) was the price. We learned that a good deal of milk had been sold in this village at one piaster (three cents) a can.

Next morning we went on to a hill about ten miles from Killis, held by the Chetes (Nationalists). This had been bombarded by the French, but they had returned to Killis after a short time. Since the country and particularly the hillsides are quite bare, we had no difficulty in making out the parties of Chetes, which seemed to be scattered all over the mountain sides. As we got closer, we saw others on either side of the road. We decided to see if we could get through, and we wanted particularly to talk with the leaders.

We were ordered to stop as soon as we got near them. Little attention was paid to our guard of eight gendarmes. We explained to these Nationalists that we were Americans and had the necessary papers, etc. None of them could read, so one fired his rifle as a signal for some one to come. The shot brought not one but it looked like hundreds, who poured down on the road from the mountain sides from both directions. I never saw such a motley aggregation. There were boys with beardless faces and old, bewhiskered men. One could pick out a dozen that were fiercer looking than any bandit ever seen on a movie stage. There were no uniforms, all wearing the ordinary village garb, in some cases decidedly abbreviated. The majority were without shoes and were barelegged. But each one had a regulation rifle (German Mauser) and plenty of ammunition. Many had two or three belts full.

They seemed to have no leader. They would gather in bunches and argue with one another about us; but they objected to our going either back or forward. We had sent one of the gendarmes off to look for Shahin Bey, the leader of the bandits, but he did

not return. In a little while our remaining seven gendarmes, who were arguing with the various groups, came towards us and said we were to be permitted to go back toward Aintab. We had gone about four miles when we heard two shots behind us and saw a horseman galloping, evidently trying to overtake us. He said he was a personal representative of Shahin Bey, and had come to say that there had been a misunderstanding; that we should not have been stopped; and, furthermore, Shahin Bey had come to a village near the road expecting to see us, and we had passed by without stopping. We thereupon turned around and started again toward Killis.

We again met difficulties, but at length came upon a company of Chetes lined up, with an important-looking person wearing a Turkish uniform and carrying field glasses sitting on a stone in front of them. This proved to be Shahin Bey, who is the recognized leader of the Nationalists on the Aintab-Killis road.

He greeted us effusively and began at once to explain the reasons for what we had seen. He recounted the grievances of the Turks against the French. He said the French were usurping the government functions, taking away rights of civilians; that they had bombarded defenseless villages, killing women and children. He said that his own wife and children had been killed and his home destroyed in a village between Islahis and Marash, which the French had bombarded. He said that if the French would discontinue their military movement and remain only as an advisory and helpful body, they would accept them as honored guests; but if they continued their present policy, the Turks would resist to the last man.

Shahin Bey is of a pompous type, talks in a loud and bombastic manner. He seemed to have his men under control, but from what we saw, he is the only one who did have any control over them. He invited us to spend the night at his headquarters in the mountains, where he said there was beautiful scenery, running brooks, etc. He walked along with us in the direction of Killis for at least two miles. He said he was not talking simply to two Americans, but through us to the American people, whom he wanted to understand the Turkish attitude in the present crisis.

We asked Shahin Bey why our American relief supplies had been looted by his men. He said that was a mistake. It had been suspected that the French had been trying to send supplies in under the guise of American relief goods, and they were determined that this should not be done. He said that the shovels that were on the wagons (put in for removing the snow from the roads) looked suspicious, and the guards thought they were intended for digging trenches. He promised to do all in his power to protect Americans and American property, and gave orders to this effect in our presence to his subordinates.

He left us when we were in sight of Killis, some four miles away. There, as you know, the French have a force of some two thousand men. We got into the city just at dark. The French sentry held us up some minutes, making us explain who we were. This was rather amusing, seeing that it is common knowledge that the Nationalists go in and out of the city pretty much at will.

Not one Frenchman has been able to go from Killis to Aintab since about January 20, and yet it is only an untrained, semi-organized lot of villagers and brigands that are holding them back. The difficulty lies in the fact that the French have had no training in the kind of warfare that these people carry on. Shahin Bey scoffed at the attack which the French had made the day before. He said there "hadn't been even a nosebleed" among the men who were attacked.

That evening we telephoned for an auto from Aleppo, which came to Killis for us next day at noon.

ONE OF OUR SHANSI DOCTORS

AT Taikuhsien, county seat of one of the large divisions of Shansi District, is located the Judson Smith Memorial Hospital, named in honor of a former secretary of the

DR. WILLOUGHBY A. HEMINGWAY
Taikuhsien, Shansi Province

American Board. It is in charge of Dr. Hemingway, whose services to the Chinese government in fighting plague, etc., have been recognized by the gift of the order which he is wearing in the picture herewith. It is known as the "Order of the Excellent Crop,"

DR. HEMINGWAY'S HOUSE AT TAIKUHSIEN, SHANSI

and probably its exact appropriateness in regard to Dr. Hemingway is due to the "excellent crop" of recoveries from all manner of diseases which have followed his work!

INTERIOR OF OAK PARK WING OF HOSPITAL
Dr. Hemingway visiting ward, Miss Atzel in background

The fire which burned two wings of the hospital plant a year or more ago was a great blow to the efficiency of the institution, as the place was crowded continually. Miss Alicia Atzel, the American nurse who is carrying

RUINS OF THE TWO SOUTH WINGS OF THE TAIKUHSIEN HOSPITAL
Burned May 4, 1919

much responsibility at Taiku while Dr. Hemingway is home on furlough, lost some valuable medical books and records in the conflagration.

Dr. Hemingway, with his family, expects to return to Shansi in July.

A MONGOL AMBULANCE, SHANSI

THE BARSI BUNGALOW

A THRILLER FROM BARSI TOWN

By Mrs. ISABELLA B. ROSE, of Barsi, India

I

WE have experienced lately one of those thrills that fall but seldom to a missionary's lot, sometimes never. We have just baptized a caste man, a Wani (of the trading class), by religion a Lingayet, that is, a worshiper of the *Linga*, or phallic symbol.

Some two years ago two promising inquirers—this Bapurao, the Wani, and a Brahmin named Krishnaji—used to come at night, like Nicodemus of old, and get instructed in Christian truths in a secluded spot in our garden. Bapurao asked several times for baptism and for a Christian wife; and just when we had found a suitable girl, we discovered, to our consternation, that he had secretly yielded to the pressure of his Hindu relatives and had already married a woman of his own caste. To our limited vision all hope seemed gone, for Bapurao, although remaining friendly, avoided any reference to religion.

On returning home from mission meeting the other day, we heard that the good Lord had, in his own wise way, removed obstacles once more. Bapurao's Hindu wife had died. We wondered if there would be any developments, and immediately set our Brahmin convert on the track, with the gratifying result that Bapurao walked into the bungalow, smiling and happy, and asked for baptism. A searching examination convinced us of his sincerity, and the great event was fixed for 9 P.M. No one was told beforehand that it was to take place, lest there might be trouble from his caste people, so only a few Christians were present.

The eager candidate, contrary to all Indian ways, turned up an hour and a half early. Never had the tremendousness of the step struck us so forcibly as when we saw this middle-aged Hindu stand up and confess Christ, and then, removing his coat and shirt, take from his waist the silver cord with the little silver box containing the image of his god, which he has worn and worshiped from childhood. This he handed to the missionary.

Then Bapurao was baptized. A few

drops of water and a few solemn words have cut off this earnest fellow from his friends and relatives, from the customs and associations of his whole life, and have identified him with a community of people with whom his caste laws forbid him to associate.

After the repetition of the Beatitudes, a couple of hymns, a prayer, the benediction, and the Victory Shout for Christ, Bapurao shook hands with his new friends and went off, for the first time in his life without his little stone god, which is still lying on its side, prostrate with chagrin and indignation, on the table in front of us.

II

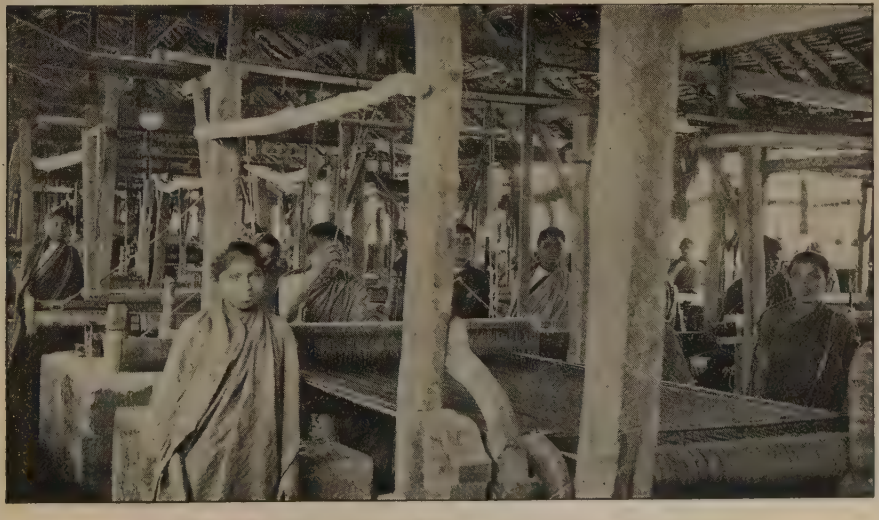
The departure of our convert, minus his little god, proved to be only the beginning of the excitement!

Bapurao's baptism took place on a Wednesday. Next morning he came and asked for a Christian wife. We, too, hoped he could get married soon, for the time immediately after baptism is always the most trying for a new Christian, and the help and encouragement of a good wife can do a great deal to steady him in his new faith. We suggested the name of a sprightly young Bible-woman, a widow with one child. Bapurao knew her slightly, because she had bought her grain at his shop, and was delighted. He asked me to broach the subject to the lady. I did so immediately, and she asked for a night to think over it. It did not take her so long, however, to make up her mind, for that very afternoon she wrote to her people and said that, whether they agreed or not, she was going to marry the new convert.

Bapurao was extremely anxious to leave at once for Sholapur, as the news of his baptism had leaked out and he was anticipating trouble from his caste friends; but his fiancée, Gitabai, insisted on his staying and having the wedding in Barsi.

Next Monday, when we came downstairs for our early morning tea, we found Bapurao, in a very agitated frame of mind, waiting with three friends to speak with us. He said the Wanis were on his track, and that he must take refuge here. He slipped past us and ensconced himself in the Sahib's office, where he hid for the rest of the day.

The crowds began to arrive and to swarm round the bungalow, so we had to close up the doors and windows. The leaders of the Wani community demanded to see Bapurao, and we



IN THE WEAVING DEPARTMENT AT KEDGAON MILL, BARSI

THE MILL AT BARSI

It employs about 300 hands and makes rough cotton cloth. There are also twelve to fourteen ginning mills containing three presses. Barsi mill men struck not long since

would have liked him to come out and speak, lest any one should say that we were exercising force. But he absolutely refused to budge. He said that if he went near them they would seize him and carry him off. Then they sent a message that his little stepson wanted to speak with him for a moment; then that a little girl whom he is fond of was crying to come to him, and so on. But Bapurao was adamant. We all felt that the sooner he was married the better, so we sent for Gitabai, and found that she was quite ready.

III

We called as many of our Christians as could be summoned immediately, and had the ceremony in the most secluded room in the house. Gitabai, whose salary as a Bible-woman has been three dollars per month, was presented by Bapurao with a wedding *sari* worth over fifty dollars! It was a gorgeous purple affair, with a heavy border and end of gold embroidery; and with it she wore a terracotta-colored shawl, which at least assured the outward gayety of the ceremony, though most hearts were heavy with apprehension.

We saw, through the curtain, the figures of people passing backwards and forwards, but as the bungalow was well shut up, no word got out of what was taking place. When Bapurao and Gitabai were actually pronounced man and wife, every one heaved a big sigh of relief, for that is the best protection against the persuasions of Bapurao's caste people. He continued to hide in the office, while Gitabai went down to her own house to pack.

More and more people patroled the compound, some of them genuinely distressed at the fall from grace, some merely curious, and a few decidedly hostile. We at last persuaded Bapurao to see two of his old friends, one at a time and in Mr. Rose's presence. The chief man of the Wanis was much upset, and with tears in his eyes begged Bapurao not to bring such shame on the whole community.

Then he turned and said, "Sahib, don't take away this good man from us. He is one of the best. Let him go and I'll promise you ten less important men!"

The other man offered Bapurao 5,000 rupees if he would recant. The crowds, waiting to hear the verdict, cut up a little rough when they heard that Bapurao was not to be cajoled; but Mr. Rose drove them all out of the compound, and thought it wise to ask the police authorities to send a sepoy at night for protection.

IV

Gitabai left, alone, on the evening train for Sholapur. At 2 A.M., Bapurao, disguised in my sun topi, was whirled out of Barsi in the motor side car! My feelings as I watched the little procession start out are quite indescribable.

I was wakened about six in the morning by shouting near by, and on rushing to the window of the sleeping porch saw an angry, gesticulating crowd surrounding a man with a bicycle.

"Poor Sahib," thought I, "the Wanis have waylaid him on his way back. I must get help."

I ran to another window, threw it open and yelled, "Sepoy, Sepoy!"

"What's the matter, my dear?" said a quiet voice behind me. I started round. There lay the Sahib, safe and sound under his mosquito net, having deposited the refugee bridegroom twenty-two miles down the line, delivered him to his new wife, and scuttled back to bed before Barsi was awake!

The crowd was no figment of an overwrought imagination, but, as we heard afterwards, consisted of angry mill strikers accosting one of the mill staff.

SOCIAL SERVICE IN SMYRNA

By Rev. CASS A. REED, Dean of International College

SINCE last September, the American Young Men's Christian Association has been carrying on a valuable work for Greek soldiers in the Army of Occupation in and around Smyrna. We have watched with much interest the development of this work, and seen it spread to other points. A number of the men associated with the American secretaries are men trained in our own or other American colleges, and some members of the college have been volunteers in the army work down town.

A few weeks ago our college student Young Men's Christian Association was addressed by Sec. H. A. Henderson, the winning, alert, and able leader of the entire movement in the Greek army. He pictured so enthusiastically the work done by the "Y" in the Greek army, and the splendid support given to it by Greeks from Mr. Venizelos down, that when he appealed to our students to fit themselves for such service, many were interested.

The next day one of the Juniors who was not going to be able, on account of a long sickness, to complete his year's work, presented himself to Mr. Henderson and offered to work. As a test, Mr. Henderson sent him to one of the suburbs to interview the commanding officer and see what the possibilities were for opening a "Y" hut. It was a hard job for a schoolboy. He came back, however, tired and happy. Everything was promising. The next week a hut was opened and this young student was in charge.

Probably the success of this student had something to do with the next move of our students. When several hundred soldiers were camped near the college, a suggestion was made that a hut might be opened for them. The "Y" said all they lacked was a place and some one to run it. The college had the place and provided a fine room, which posters from France, loaned by Mr. Harlow, made very attractive; while the students undertook to manage the enterprise. On Sunday afternoon, March 28, the hut was opened, with addresses by representatives of the "Y," the college, the students, the American consul, and the Greek army. It is named the Savas Arghyriades Hut, in memory of a splendid young Greek formerly president of the student Young Men's Christian Association, who lost his life on the Palestine front in 1918.

One of our new courses this year is Sociology. In the first term, Prof. S. R. Harlow gave an introductory course in General Sociology; and in the second term, Prof. J. K. Birge continues it with a course on Social Conditions in Turkey. The young men from our upper classes who have taken these courses have learned of the efforts

made in various parts of the world to study and improve social conditions, and have seen how much needs to be done to meet social problems in this part of the world. As one of the results of this course, a fine beginning has been made, through the Young Men's Christian Association of the city and others, to make a social survey of Smyrna, into which members of the class have entered heartily.

The college had hoped that with the end of the war it would avoid the interruptions to its work made by the constant calling of young men to arms. Unfortunately, however, this hope has not been realized. Owing to the fact that many soldiers of the Greek army have served almost continuously since the Balkan war of 1912, and need to be relieved, the Greek subjects of the Smyrna region are being enrolled; and persistent and apparently well-founded rumor has it that the Ottoman subjects of Greek race will also be enrolled, which, since these Greeks always claim to be one with the Greek subjects, is generally approved.

FRANK H. WIGGIN, TREASURER

THE following minute was adopted by the Prudential Committee of the American Board at its meeting of May 11, upon announcement of the death of Mr. Wiggin the day before.—THE EDITOR.

The Prudential Committee learns with deep sorrow of the death, on May 10, of Mr. Frank H. Wiggin, the late treasurer of the Board. Our associations with Mr. Wiggin have been so intimate and constant, it is with a keen sense of personal loss that we record the fact of his passing from our midst.

Mr. Wiggin began his services with the Board in 1886, as assistant in the treasury department. Upon the death of the treasurer, Mr. Langdon S. Ward, Mr. Wiggin was asked to assume the responsibilities of that office, first as assistant treasurer in 1895, and then as treasurer by election in 1896.

During all these years Mr. Wiggin devoted himself to the interests of the Board with rare devotion and unremitting toil. Not only in the heavy and exacting labors of the treasury department, but in the general counsels of the Board, he has proved his high worth and won the gratitude of the Board's wide constituency. We bear grateful witness to his sound judgment, his business efficiency, and his fidelity in all matters intrusted to his hands.

We would especially mention his sense of responsibility and his careful attention to details in his correspondence with the treasurers of the missions, his sympathetic dealings with the missionaries on furlough, and his helpful relations with the many friends of the Board who sought his advice in respect to donations, legacies, and conditional gifts. He had the gratification of seeing the receipts of the Board grow from $743,104, in the year when he assumed office, to $1,523,302 in the year which has just closed.

The noteworthy enlargement of the Conditional Gifts Fund may be attributed in no small measure to Mr. Wiggin's earnest attention to this matter, which lay so close to his heart.

Conscious of our own loss, we tender our sympathy to the stricken family and to the circle of sorrowing friends, which extends around the world. We recall the words of Him who said, "One thing is required of a steward, that a man be found faithful;" and we unhesitatingly and gratefully express the conviction that Mr. Wiggin met the apostolic test in the spirit of his great Master.

HOME DEPARTMENT

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR APRIL

RECEIPTS AVAILABLE FOR REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS

	From Churches	From Individuals	From S. S. and Y. P. S. C. E.	From Twentieth Century Fund and Legacies	From Matured Conditional Gifts	Income from General Permanent Fund	Totals
1919	$22,784.36	$6,429.64	$562.96	$4,570.11	$10,000.00	$3,632.55	$47,979.62
1920	28,261.39	6,758.18	809.25	3,399.29	2,000.00	2,088.25	43,316.36
Gain	$5,477.03	$328.54	$246.29				
Loss				$1,170.82	$8,000.00	$1,544.30	$4,663.26

FOR EIGHT MONTHS TO APRIL 30

1919	$235,788.73	$31,962.56	$11,044.26	$172,113.39	$53,366.67	$21,212.39	$525,488.00
1920	282,522.30	64,338.51	15,845.75	163,191.23	14,100.00	19,478.13	559,475.92
Gain	$46,733.57	$32,375.95	$4,801.49				$33,987.92
Loss				$8,922.16	$39,266.67	$1,734.26	

A NOTEWORTHY MONTH

THE upward trend of regular giving continues, notwithstanding the tremendous emphasis which we have been obliged to place upon the emergency fund of the denomination. To carry through an enterprise like the Congregational World Movement, involving the giving of an extra $3,000,000, would be in itself a noteworthy achievement; to do this in such a way as not to affect seriously the stated giving of the churches would be an achievement quite unparalleled in our denominational history. It looks now as if both of these things would be accomplished.

We are full of optimism as to the future support of the Congregational missionary work at home and abroad. Our people are showing a fine spirit of appreciation and loyalty in these days. The signs of a growing interest are unmistakable. They have faced, without flinching, a succession of large appeals—the regular apportionment of $2,000,000, the Pilgrim Memorial Fund of $5,000,000, the Emergency Fund of $3,000,000. Rare is it to find a church which has not undertaken its share in the great effort which has linked us up with the forward movements of the other denominations in connection with the Interchurch World Movement. Where local conditions have led to postponement of coöperation, there is a chance for a resolute effort in the summer or fall. We know of several churches which will attempt the matter later on. We hope no church will wish to "pass up" an enterprise of this kind in our tercentenary year.

But in the midst of all this special pressure we must maintain the streams of regular giving, and see to it that the Board comes through its year with success. We are thankful to say that the record for the month, which we print above, is full of encouragement in that direction.

THE GREAT RESPONSE

At the time of writing, it appears that something over $2,000,000 is in sight towards the $3,000,000 Emergency Fund of the Congregational World Movement. About seventy per

cent of the churches have been heard from. Full and accurate figures cannot be obtained for several months, as quite a number of churches have put over their effort until fall, on account of having canvassed so recently for the Pilgrim Memorial Fund. Estimates as to the final outcome vary from seventy-five per cent to one hundred per cent of the whole. One enthusiastic friend is confident that the fund will be oversubscribed. Since the fund was kept down to the lowest figure consistent with denominational honor and safety, it is highly important that all churches which have not canvassed should set a definite date for doing so, and should notify headquarters, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York City. We trust many churches which have not raised their quotas will push the matter to the maximum success. Where so many are succeeding, and with such plentiful evidence of the entire practicability of the plan, it will be unfortunate indeed for any church to fall short for lack of earnest effort. We are on the verge of a great victory, and we crave for every church a share in the rejoicing and the resulting inspiration.

The stories that are reaching us are full of encouragement. From large churches and from small come tales of surprising success. The blessing is being so widely distributed that no one state, no one section of the country, no single class of churches can claim a special glory. The denomination as a whole has risen to a higher level of devotion and loyalty. The future is bright; we have gone far enough to be sure of that.

Where such a host has done nobly, we hesitate to mention particular cases. It would take all our pages to do justice round this circle. But a few examples will serve to indicate what is going on.

As for states, Rhode Island appears to have been the first to report the raising of the entire quota, although Oklahoma and New Jersey are close seconds. Some states appear to have "gone over the top" within the first two weeks. For a group of large churches, we have heard of no record to beat those of the Montclair, N. J., neighborhood. Montclair First accepted a quota of $13,500 and raised $22,000; Upper Montclair had a quota of $7,710 and raised $8,500; Glen Ridge, with a quota of $7,342, has $11,000 to its credit. These figures may grow with the days, and it should be remembered that all three churches did nobly by the Pilgrim Memorial Fund.

Columbus First reports $10,000 raised for one item in the American Board's budget, viz., the building of a much-needed chapel in Peking, which it proposes to make a memorial to its beloved missionary, Rev. Murray S. Frame. First Church, Pittsfield, Mass., under the courageous leadership of its pastor, Mr. Ross, raised $16,400, against a quota of $11,000. The women of this church raised $3,800 of the total as a special fund for the missionary work in which they are interested. Old South Church in Worcester, Mass., raised its quota in full, $10,000, and then some of the men of the church got hold of the "World Wide Survey" issued by the Congregational World Movement, decided that the denomination was too moderate in its askings, and suggested to their pastor, Dr. Findlay, that he put up a fresh proposition to them.

So it goes. What wonderful days these are! How grateful we should be! But we must not fail to mention Plymouth Church, Minneapolis, with its splendid subscription of $30,000, in response to a request for $17,000. So far as we know, this is the largest sum from one church.

When we look at the reports from the country churches, we find just as much food for optimism. The spirit of their pastors and people has been superb. One hundred in Massachusetts have already reached the maximum figure. In many cases the Every

Member Canvass was used for the first time; in the case of others, the number of givers was largely increased—in one instance, 100 per cent. These churches are fairly radiant over their success. They have surprised themselves. About the happiest pastor we have seen is Rev. M. W. Hale, of Cabot, Vt., who by personal visitation secured a pledge from every family in the church but one. When the church felt that their quota of $620 was impossible, he discovered that if every family in Congregationalism should give fourteen cents per week, the $3,000,000 would be raised and we would have a million to spare. Applying this to his church, he asked exactly that sum from each family, and in one week secured $685.07. He remarked, "I never have had such a happy experience in my life."

This leads us to remark that we believe the denomination never has had such a happy experience in its life. And so God has heard our prayers and rewarded our labors. Great days should be before us in every department of work.

A CHURCH'S MISSIONARY SERVICE FLAG

The United Church of New Haven, Conn., celebrated in the month of January, 1920, a unique and memorable event in its history. The occasion of the Annual Membership Supper was the ideal opportunity for the Woman's Missionary Society to present to the church a Missionary Service Flag, which was unfurled by two boys, a Bingham and a Hume of the fourth generation.

This flag, made of silk, displays a large white cross on an upper field of blue and a lower field of red. The blue field contains fifteen gold stars and the red field eight white stars, representing those members of the church who in the past one hundred years have gone into Foreign Mission Service.

One of the speakers of the evening, Rev. Robert C. Hume, thus characterized the occasion:—

"There are spiritually creative hours. The Supreme creative hour was when, in a manger in Bethlehem, the first foreign missionary from heaven became incarnate. There was another creative hour when, beside a haystack in Williamstown, five young men considered their responsibility for the world's evangelization, and resolved, 'We can, if we will.'

"For this United Church there was a creative hour, when one of its members, the senior Hiram Bingham, sailed as the first American missionary to the islands of the Pacific. Fourteen other members of this church followed in his train, and gave their last full measure of devotion to the foreign missionary cause. 'A glorious band, those chosen few on whom the Spirit came.'

"They have been the incarnation of this church in the foreign field, and with eight other members of this church served as foreign missionaries in the islands of the Pacific, in India, in China, in Africa, and in Turkey.

"It is another creative hour when, for the first time in our house of worship, a foreign missionary service flag is unfurled to commemorate such effort. Fifteen gold stars in a field of blue shine for those who have joined the choir invisible. Eight other stars stand for those who still serve and await their summons to more active service above. Twelve members of the families named on the flag were present at the service who had been born on mission fields, eight having served as missionaries also. One family, through three generations, has given 280 years to missionary service!

"It is altogether fitting and proper that we should dedicate this memorial in honor of the dead and in appreciation of the living. 'But we do well to remind ourselves that in the largest sense it is the men and women whom we thus commemorate who by their deeds have consecrated this ensign.' As this flag hangs in our house of worship, may it be to us an inspiring reminder of what they did.

"Nor should this flag be unfurled only in honor of our missionaries; it should also be an expression of fidelity to the first foreign missionary, the Lord Jesus Christ. Supremely may this flag symbolize our grateful devotion to our Lord and to his cause, and lead this church and all its members to dedicate themselves anew to his and their unfinished task."

The Foreign Mission Service Flag represents one hundred years of service

GOLD STARS

Rev. Hiram Bingham and wife, Sandwich Is.	1819
Miss Lydia Bingham, returned to Sandwich Is.	1851
Mrs. Hannah D. Hume, India	1839
Mrs. Mary Skinner Marsh, Africa	1847
Miss Helen Spencer, Turkey	1857
Mrs. Emily Montgomery, returned to Turkey	1863
Rev. Andrew T. Pratt and wife, Turkey	1852
Dr. Abbie Ferguson, South Africa	1873
Miss Emma Landfear, South Africa	1875
Rev. William P. Sprague and wife, No. China	1874
Mrs. Abbie Burgess Hume, India	1874
Miss Sarah J. Hume, returned to India	1887

WHITE STARS

Rev. Robert A. Hume Mrs. Katie Fairbanks Hume Dr. Ruth Hume Mrs. Hannah Hume Lee Rev. Robert Ernest Hume Mrs. Laura C. Hume Rev. William Zumbro	India
Miss Mary B. Kifer, Turkey	

CHRISTIANIZING EDUCATION IN CHINA

(*C. E. Topic for June 27, 1920*)

Scripture lesson: Ephesians 1: 15–20; II Peter 1: 2–8.

The old education in China consisted in memorizing and discussing the writings of Confucius and other sacred books of the Chinese. The new education was to be a knowledge of "Western science," a recipe for "making China strong."

The new government schools were much inferior to the Christian mission schools in the quality of the work done, in discipline, and in the character of their graduates.

Most of the new schools could secure only native teachers, often with superficial knowledge of the subjects they professed to teach. These teachers received large salaries, often from two or three schools at once. They sought, not to help and train the pupil, but to exploit the fad of "Western education" for their own advantage.

During all this time, the missionary schools had gone on giving a Christian education to young men and women, and demonstrating that character was as valuable in education as a knowledge of "Western science." The influence of these and other mission schools was increased by the interschool gatherings of various kinds, which brought large numbers of government school students into contact with those of the mission schools.

In recent years, the slow process of Christianizing education in China has been greatly stimulated by the student campaigns of Sherwood Eddy and Ding Li Mei. Their meetings have taxed the capacity of the largest buildings in China, so great was the number of students anxious to know the deeper foundations of a nation's culture and prosperity. Hundreds of Bible classes have been started in government schools as a result of these meetings, and thousands have signed cards stating that they were willing to study Christianity carefully.

The influence of Christian graduates of mission schools and educated Chinese Christians returning to their country from America has very greatly increased in the last few years. Fong Fou Sec, educated in a mission school of the American Missionary Association and the best of American colleges, has been one of the leaders in producing the text-books for the new schools in China. Prominent members of the Chinese government and diplomatic representatives have been educated Christian men, and their influence helps to make plain that, to save China, its educated young men must have not only knowledge, but character.

GEORGE W. HINMAN, D.D.

References: Students of Asia, Sherwood Eddy, Chap. IV; New Life Currents in China, Chap. VI; Emergency in China, Hawks Potts, Chap. V; *Missionary Review of the World*, February, 1919.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

THE PHILIPPINES

Going on Gospel Errands in Mindanao

Dr. Frank C. Laubach, of Cagayan, is home on furlough. Some one asked him why the Christians and the missionaries seemed to do so little in the way of preaching tours, of town-to-town traveling, etc. His explanation shows some of the difficulties of getting about on Mindanao. He says:—

"We did not find Mindanao different from the reports which we had read about the island. The chief disillusionment which came was the unexpectedly great difficulty of transportation from one part of the island to another. Imagine this state without roads and covered with swamps, rugged, jungle-covered mountains, and dizzy canyons. Imagine towns lying along the seashore, with neither railroads nor wagon roads betwen them, and depending on little coast steamers which ventured out when the weather was fine and slipped from shelter to shelter between storms.

Journeys by Sea

"One may catch boats of this kind in some ports every week, and in others almost every month. But they do not often ply between the towns of Mindanao, but return to a city named Cebu, 150 miles north of Mindanao. To go from Cagayan [Dr. Laubach's station] to Balingasag, a distance of forty miles, one has his choice of making a journey to Cebu and back to Balingasag, a distance of 300 miles, consuming from a week to a month of time, or of going across in a boat made from a large, hollowed-out log and propelled by a crude sail or paddles. The heat in mid-day on one of those tree-trunk boats is blistering, and one reaches the other end of his journey in no condition to preach glad tidings.

Travel on Land

"The interior of the island is far more inaccessible. Horses are useless over most of it, for the trails lead up and down rocks and roots and zigzags which cannot be traversed without two hands as well as two feet. That people should make their homes at the other end of such trails seems incredible, but they do. To seek out these mountain peoples is a matter of days of hard hiking. To cross the island on these trails is so difficult and so taxing to one's health that we never attempt it.

And a Long Way Round

"When we desire a mission meeting at Davao, we do not go by land, a distance of 100 miles, but go up to Cebu, change boats, and go around the extreme western end of Mindanao and out across the southern shore, a distance of 1,000 miles. It required nearly two weeks to make the trip. One had to wait one or two weeks for the next boat to Davao, so that a mission meeting meant absence from one's field of about six weeks. In point of time, the two stations on Mindanao are twice as far apart as New York and San Francisco."

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JAPAN

Encouragement from a Non-Christian

In a recent letter from Rev. Cyrus A. Clark, of Miyazaki, accompanying an interesting leaflet entitled, "Some Lay Leaders in Hiyuga, Japan," occurs the following summary of accomplishments and a comment on the mission's

work which is genuinely appreciative:—

"The twenty-eight and one-half years of our work in Hiyuga seems a long time for getting the evident, visible results already secured—five so-called independent churches, a half-dozen still aided ones, and the gospel message heard repeatedly by several thousands in sixty or more other places; twenty-four good Sunday schools, with over 1,600 in regular attendance, besides the crowds of children that have always gathered and have had special attention whenever in the touring work there has been a meeting.

A MORTLOCK SAILING CANOE

Style in which Mr. Logan's last trip was made among the Caroline Islands

"But these have been years of pioneer work—years of beginnings only, and twenty-eight and one-half years is not long in God's thousand-year days. However, as one of our non-Christian lawyers said recently: 'You cannot estimate the influence of Christianity by the number of baptized Christians. Only to have given the people of the province the idea of the one only living and true God versus the 8,000,000 so-called gods of Japan, or the knowledge of the one true God to the masses of the educated in Japan to whom the 8,000,000 gods mean nothing, is an achievement great beyond all estimate.'"

On Deputation Duty in the Pacific

The rearrangement of island possessions at the close of the war gave to Japan the German holdings north of the equator, among them the Caroline and Marshall Islands, in both of which the American Board has maintained missionary work. After the German missionary societies, which had taken over some of this work, had given up the field, the Japanese churches decided to undertake Christian work among the islands.

It was suggested that it would be well for the American missionaries to inspect the present field, and the American Board asked Rev. and Mrs. Hilton Pedley, of the Japan Mission, to make the tour, acting as a deputation of the Board. This plan was acceptable to the Japanese, both government and churches, and the letters following give impressions of both Mr. and Mrs. Pedley of one of the earliest and most famous of our former Micronesia stations. The May *Missionary Herald* told an interesting story of one of the Japanese pastors who went out with Mr. Pedley, and who expects to remain as a missionary. Mrs. Pedley writes:—

"*Truk, Caroline Islands.* We arrived here on March 3, went ashore and paid our respects to the Japanese naval officers, and then set out for the mission compound, where the two Japanese ministers are living who came by the previous boat. We knew little in detail of the former work here, so you can imagine our surprise, after we had passed the pretty little open-air church—a roof, a floor, walls about three feet above the floor, the rest open on the four sides to the beautiful sea and shore and to the winds that make life bearable—to come upon two white-painted houses, two stories high, that looked as if they had been framed and set up in New England, as perhaps they were. The Japanese pastor and family is installed in one of these and will do his work from here.

Recalling Other Days

"As we sat refreshing ourselves after our hour's walk to the place, our attention was called to a stone column —marble, in fact—twenty or thirty yards away. It was with a peculiar thrill that we read the name, 'Rev. Robert W. Logan—aged 44 years—1887.' Many things long since forgotten came to mind. He died the year I came to Japan. We met one of the Kanaka Christians who knows a little English; he remembered Mr. Logan when he himself was a small boy in Sunday school. He told us of those who followed—of Messrs. Snelling, Price, Simpson, Yagnow—before the work was passed over to the Germans.

"This is a wonderful lagoon, with its wooded hills, luxuriant growth of cocoanut, breadfruit, mango, mangrove, and iron-wood trees, and its beautiful flowering shrubs, the whole surrounded by emerald and sapphire seas, such as are found nowhere except in the tropics.

"'They say' the natives do not like to work. Why should they? Food and drink in abundance fall from the trees almost into their mouths! The cocoanut furnishes the food and drink; add to that the breadfruit and fish in abundance from the waters, and their wants are supplied. The women we have seen are for the most part dressed in gaudy calico 'Mother Hubbard' dresses; the men at least in a shirt, and many of them add the trousers!"

Mr. Pedley writes a few days later:—

"Mrs. Pedley has written you, but I will supplement before our steamer goes out toward Ponape, at 4 P.M.

"We are in the heart of an immense lagoon of fifty odd islands, surrounded by a white coral reef more than one hundred miles in circumference. There are about six large islands, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter, Bamboo, and Wednesday, and we are anchored directly off Summer, whereon is the admiralty headquarters, official resi-

ROBERT W. LOGAN'S GRAVE, TRUK, MICRONESIA

Mr. Logan died, after years of devoted service, in December, 1887. The inscription on the stone, "Semper fidelis, semper idem," expresses only a small part of the admiration and esteem in which this pioneer worker was held

dences, public school, offices of the N. Y. K. and South Sea Trading Co., in all forming a white population of 150, with about 2,500 natives, four Protestant churches, and five or six hundred church members.

Thirty Per Cent Christians

"The Japanese buildings are, most of them, on the slope of the central hill, and stand out very clearly. Not a native house or hut is in sight; all are screened away in the shade of the big cocoanut and breadfruit trees. In the whole lagoon are about ten thousand natives, twenty-seven Protestant churches, and say 3,000 Christians. These will all be under the superintendence of Mr. Yamaguchi, who came here three weeks ago, and Mr. Terui, who is expected in another month. They will certainly have their hands full, but the government gives them every facility in getting about the islands, so that with a will to work they can do much.

"We dined at the admiralty yesterday, sitting down with Admiral Nozaki and his staff of eight or ten. Messrs. Yamaguchi and Tanaka (the latter going on with us to Ponape) were invited also, and we spent a very pleasant two hours. The admiral assured me that he would do everything he could to further Christian interests here, recognizing, as he did, that the present peaceable condition of the islands—both Caroline and Marshall—was due in very large measure to the efforts of American missionaries.

"In the afternoon we walked two miles to the biggest native church, where in half an hour, at the call of a real New England bell, more than one hundred natives came out of the woods to the house of assembly, the women bedecked in all the colors of the rainbow, and the men more soberly arrayed in anything from undershirt and trousers, to these supplemented by collar, necktie, bright head combs, well-greased locks, etc. A choir of thirty men and women gave us beautiful music, three parts—soprano, alto, bass—and your musical soul would have been delighted with the melody. I spoke to them in Japanese through an interpreter—half native and half Japanese—telling them a little about the early missionaries.

"The natives live pretty close to the ground, but have advanced far. They seem very docile and well-mannered, and Mr. Kozaki's band has in the present Christian constituency a nucleus for doing a great work. May they rise to their opportunity and crown the work of such men as Logan, whose tomb I photographed yesterday!"

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AFRICA

An Appeal from Ochileso

After saying that he feels he may be sending too often the appeals which are made to the missionaries for more aid and for more workers in the West Central Africa field, Rev. Daniel A. Hastings writes as follows:—

"Before saying anything from myself, let me but translate a paragraph from the prayer of an elder in the Sunday morning service of this week:

" 'O God, we pray that thy blessings may abundantly rest upon the Christians across the seas who are doing so much for us. We pray that in these changing times they may be able to do still more for us by sending us more teachers. May they from the higher places look down and see us groping in the dark bottom places; and at the same time thy word may come to them, the word of Jesus, "Go out into the world and teach and make Christians of every nation." '

"In the minds of these people, it is not financial aid they are asking for, but the greatest of gifts—live missionaries.

"Pardon me for continually doing so, but let me again speak a little of what we are doing here at Bailundo. Our district is a large one. Starting

from here as a center, we can clear an average distance of forty miles in every direction, and our region is a thickly peopled one. Within the past year we have started and planned for twice as many outstations as there were formerly, and we are carrying it hand over fist. This single month we have taken seventy-five new members into the church after careful selections, and to all indications the number will be mounting.

"As to substantial church buildings, they are going up, and fast, too. The largest building in Bailundo is to go up this dry season, the Cimbili church. All this means work, and very probably never in the history of the Bailundo station has there been only one man and two women missionaries; yet our purpose is not to let up one bit, but rather to extend. This, however, I must think of; after the next fourteen months the furlough of the three of us is due, and I certainly need mine."

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A Remarkable General Conference

Early in June, such a conference will be held in Bohemian Skalice. But why remarkable? Rev. A. W. Clark, D.D., tells us the reason and gives us the story of the conference, which follows:—

"For many years the Congregational (or Free) Church of Bohemia has held annual conferences. Now the conference coming early in June is the first for several years. The war was a great hindrance to such meetings, because so many men were on the battle line and because of the great lack of food for a meeting with many delegates. Remarkable, also, because it is the conference that celebrates the fortieth anniversary of the organization of the first Congregational church in the Land of Huss, organized by Dr. E. A. Adams and Dr. A. W. Clark. Letters have been sent to this important meeting by Secretary Barton and by the missionaries who had the joy of founding an earnest free church in the Land of Martyrs.

"Again we ask, why remarkable? Because of the place (Bohemian Skalice), because of the new *name* of our churches, and because of the personalities that will be present in our well-built chapel. The town is historic because of the famous battle there in 1866, a conflict between Prussians and Austrians. Our own churches, twenty and more, with over seventy outstations, have decided to adopt the old historic name of 1457, 'Union of the Bohemian Brotherhood.'

"The chapel is most interesting to those who know its history. How well I remember the lot given by a noble brother! How startled were the townspeople to see our members gather after the day's work to dig the needed well and to secure sand for the mortar! How the Romanists looked with astonishment at our Pastor Melichar, who counted all the bricks and passed them on to the masons! How grandly all the members contributed of their few goods to the gospel building! Some in America will recall pleading letters sent by me for coöperation. They will be glad that at such a center there is a convenient garden and house for meetings, and the preacher's home.

Who's Who at the Conference

"And who will be at the conference? Our only American Board missionary now in Czechoslovakia, Rev. J. S. Porter, with our well-trained directors, who know intimately all the field, its needs and opportunities.

"Look about you at preachers and delegates. Many of them saw bitter service in a war for which none had sympathy. They were compelled to go. Who is that tall young man, with arm and shoulder serving him so poorly? He was in many battles, and was wounded in Serbia and in fierce struggles with Russians invading the Austrian frontier. For many months

we had him in our hospitals, for he was wounded again and again. He is finely educated in Bohemian, German, and English. He is a strong preacher, a fruit of the American Board's work in Hassinec, the birthplace of John Huss.

"There sits another man at the front. He is a tailor who holds gospel services every Sunday. He is not content with his limited education, but gives his hearers the best thoughts he can glean from the sermons of missionaries who have served in his field of labor. Ah, but those are earnest delegates, and every one ready to lend a hand! Many of them are sent out every month to hold meetings in neglected places. The people have a mind to work, and they are faithful and efficient.

"I would like to introduce all the members of the conference, but will simply call attention to two of our strongest men, who have a molding influence for good in all gatherings of churches and conferences. That man with full beard and partly bald was largely trained by the American Board. For over thirty years he was the secretary of our Young Men's Christian Associations. He is an author of books, tracts, and hymns.

"That shorter man, with dark hair and moustache, is our ablest preacher, who is always well prepared. Does he look like a soldier? He was one, and did honor to our churches. When he asked for a furlough, the officer in charge of military stores answered, 'Impossible at present; in you I have found a man that can be *trusted* at all points.'

"This conference in Skalice will plan wisely for the enlarged opportunities. They are men of vision and courage. Will you not pray for Christ's blessing on this June assembly?"

OUTSIDE THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY, PEKING

Picture taken in front of the Literary Department of the University, showing students coming from that building on the way to their dormitory. There are three large dormitories, one connected with Law, Science, and Literature Departments each. These house less than half the 2,000 students. The others live in small hostels containing from ten to forty each, scattered through the section

CHINA

The Matter of Stewardship

READING HER STEWARDSHIP PLEDGE

A missionary of the Southern Methodist Board in China, Miss Mary G. White, of Sungkiang, has started a movement among Chinese women and children in the matter of stewardship. When Secretary Patton was in China last year, he learned of the effort and the good results Miss White was obtaining, and secured the pictures herewith. Miss White makes use of pledge cards, mite boxes, etc., in making the effort real to the people.

These pictures are of a mother and her two children, a boy and a girl, who are taking great interest in the movement. The mother is the daughter of the Chinese official who was viceroy in the region of Kiukiang, on the Yangtze, during the Boxer days. The empress of China, at that time, sent a telegram to all the governors and viceroys that "all foreigners must be destroyed." This viceroy deliberately changed the telegram in reporting it to his officials, making it read, "All foreigners must be protected."

MOTHER AND CHILDREN PRAY OVER THEIR GIFTS

This prevented any massacres in that section. When the government learned of his action, he was arrested and suffered death by being sawn asunder.

It is his daughter who appears in these pictures as a most earnest and spiritual Christian.

BROTHER AND SISTER USE THEIR NEW MITE BOXES

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The Nurses' Own Appeal

We gladly comply with the request to reprint the following:—

"Those of us who have been even a few years in China are seeing that she is changing, that she is awaking, and we long that the foundation of that

change will be for the eternal welfare of this great people. To this end, we, the members of the Nurses' Association of China, appeal to all Christian nurses in the homelands to reconsecrate themselves to God's service. Many of you heard the call of king or president and country, and nobly lived and worked during the years of war, seeking to 'do your bit'; and now this higher call comes from the King of kings to work with him in this fight against sin.

"The war is past, and to a great extent the need is also past, and it may be many of you are ready for a new and strange call to China. During the war, the need was great in many lands; in China, the need for more nurses is an insistent daily call —so great and so insistent that one wonders when and how that need can ever be met.

"Within the last few years the opportunities for skilled nursing, wherever hospitals have been established, have increased by leaps and bounds; and now, even in the homes of the people, 'a great door and an effectual' is open wide to Chinese graduate nurses.

"With a population of between three and four hundred millions of people and, roughly speaking, between three and four hundred mission hospitals, with between three and four hundred missionary nurses, it will be seen at a glance how inadequate the service is for the care of the sick and suffering of China.

"Two, nay three, great evils—ignorance, dirt, and superstition—stand on every threshold like gaunt and hungry wolves; and in maternity work alone, the mortality of the mother and especially of the child is appalling.

"The women of China need you, the babies of China need you, and the Saviour of the world invites your cooperation in this great and pressing work.

"The all too few hospitals are undermanned, or shall we say under-nursed. What is needed is the multiplication of our teaching staff in every branch of nursing, so that there may be, year by year, a multiplication of well-trained, efficient Chinese nurses graduating from our hospitals, and ready for 'any manner of service' in caring for the diseased bodies and sin-sick souls of their own people.

"We ask you who read and you who hear, prayerfully to consider this call to help in the fight against ignorance, disease, and sin, and to herald with us the 'good news' of 'repentance toward God and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ.'"

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF CHINA.
Shanghai.

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"Beseeching for Evangelists"

"What are we to do?" is the burden of many letters like the following. This one comes from Rev. Elmer W. Galt, of Paotingfu station:—

"This is my eleventh strenuous day out in this section of our field, about thirty miles south by a little east of Paotingfu. Each day has been one of special all-day meetings in some one village. Believers have gathered from near-by villages in each instance. Villages represented have ranged from three or four to fifteen in number.

"We have had with us a phonograph that has been of high importance in drawing the people. But invariably the crowds have stayed to listen to the preaching, frequently standing in patient attention for at least an hour and a half to listen to the spoken word of life. Most of our meetings have been in the open air; a few of them under mat sheds erected especially for the occasion.

"Mr. Wei, our head evangelist here, would like to arrange another ten days' program of just such meetings; but I must return to Paotingfu tomorrow, and Pastor Chang, who is with me, about four days later.

"This county is one of about four hundred towns and villages. Tingchou has about seven hundred. Four years

ago we secured quarters in the county seat, and put in two evangelists to work from this center. At that time there were a few luke-warm Christians in four or five villages north of here, and a promising new interest in a group of ten or a dozen villages to the southeast. Today there must be 100 centers with groups of believers to welcome the evangelists.

"Our men have held fifteen or more station classes within the past four months, but there has been crying need for the classes in at least a score of other centers. The numbers prepared for baptism are few as yet. With those that Pastor Chang will receive within the next few days, we shall, perhaps, have baptized thirty on this trip. But of those coming forward for examination, we are holding back nearly half, although they are recommended by the local brethren already in church membership.

One-half the Counties Unoccupied

"Day after day there is the beseeching for evangelists to visit them more often, and to instruct them in Christianity. Our evangelists cannot possibly keep up with their opportunity. In Po-yeh, the county next this on the west, the conditions are just as challenging. In Shen-chai, a smaller county farther southwest, with about one hundred towns and villages, our evangelists now report that they have access through the homes of believers into all but three or four of the villages. *What are we to do?* is our constant cry. Here are half of the counties of our field unoccupied at all by evangelists as yet. But there is every reason to think that response would be just as quick in them, if we could open work, as in the counties where we now work.

"God grant that the American people be greatly stirred by the campaign you are now carrying on, that you may be able speedily to support more fully such fruitful work as we have here! Meanwhile we rejoice to do what we can to 'carry on.'"

TURKEY

Under Fire in Marash

The Acorne, the Near East Relief paper published in Constantinople, printed in one of its spring issues "Notes from the Diary of Miss Frances S. Buckley, R.N., at the Boys' Orphanage, Marash, where 3,500 Armenians sought shelter." The notes begin January 21. They show, simply and in matter-of-course wording, how this nurse met danger, fearful sights, and black prospects before her. Red Cross nurses at the front have brave tales to tell, but this Relief Worker was more isolated and in as great danger as any of the bands with the military. The record runs:—

January 21. The shooting commenced about two o'clock, and the people from the neighboring houses came to Beitschallum. Almost immediately a man was wounded as he came through the street. A man was killed in the sick room window this afternoon. Every corner of the house is filled with refugees. I moved to the kitchen, as my apartment is very unsafe, and will get as much rest as I can on my cot under the stairway. Vartavae, the baby, has appropriated the clothes basket.

January 22. A woman who was running to us this morning with her baby was shot just as she turned the corner of the house. The baby was wrapped and rolled just beyond the dead mother's feet. We hear her crying, and no one can go to her. It is dreadful. Our sick room is filling with wounded.

January 23. I did dressings during the morning. My apartment has many bullet holes. The *minare* does the most harm.

January 24. We were doing dressings when the battle commenced on the cemetery. The officer in command was brought in dying. The fighting was so near we could not finish dressings until afternoon.

January 25. This day has been what

Sherman says war is. The early morning was quiet, so two old women started for a walk. One was shot dead and the other brought to us seriously wounded. She cannot live through the night. The adjutant told me what to do with the people if we were burned out. Nothing is as bad as the horror of being burned out. It means 3,500 people turned into the streets as targets for the Turks.

January 26. We have twenty-three patients. All but three are doing well. There is no surgeon, so Miss Tim will amputate an arm in the morning. We are anxious tonight, as there are fires so near.

January 27. A little girl and boy, who were coming to us for protection and killed at our gate, were buried tonight. A little boy died who was shot on the sick-room stairs this morning. The civilians who are tearing down the houses near us, to protect us from fire, are bringing in food. They have brought enough to supply the people for a couple of weeks.

February 1. The eighth baby was born today.

February 2. There was a signal from the First Church for help, but no one can reach them. Worked hard over dressings all morning.

February 4. At three o'clock, two bombs hit the house. At the same time there was great firing, and fires started in the houses. I prepared to leave if the place burned. We held a conference in the pantry. I like to know what is going on. It makes me less nervous.

February 5. Bombs from Turks again today at three. Two struck the house and one came through the attic roof. The second floor is not safe, so about fifty people came to the kitchen.

February 8. Machine guns mowed the people down as they tried to leave the city. A tunnel has been made under the street. There are holes in the house across the street where they try to set us afire with a long pole and kerosene cloths.

February 10. The French officers called me and said they were ordered to leave the city. Miss Tim thought we should go with the French, but I thought best not, as it would mean certain death to hundreds of underfed and poorly clothed people. We must keep on trusting in our good Lord.

*

Fire Fighting at Konia

The fire which so nearly destroyed the American hospital in Konia happened some months ago. Many equally exciting events have occurred since, and what these brave women are doing now we cannot tell. But just as an example of what they rise to, we give a few details of the fire, from *The Orient:*—

"The fire had caught from an overheated stove, and had probably been smoldering away in the walls for hours, for within ten minutes from the time it was first discovered it was blazing away in several places. The control officer telephoned the Turkish police and the fire department, such as it is. In three-quarters of an hour the police and the hand pump turned up. Meantime our orphans and a crowd of people were busy emptying the burning house, which it was evidently impossible to save, and we had to turn our attention to trying to save the hospital.

"All the patients were bundled out of bed and rushed over to the orphanage infirmary. Within half an hour the whole hospital equipment and most of the things from the living quarters on the top floor were sitting in the snow out in the square, with a cordon of orphan boys holding hands to protect the wreckage. All this time the building next door was a roaring mass of flames.

Poor Equipment

"The equipment of the fire company was a small hand pump manned by four men, which threw a half-inch stream whenever there was water in

the tank at the bottom. The water supply was a fountain fifty yards away, and the water had to be carried in buckets. But what they lacked in equipment they made up in splendid courage and fair headwork. The chief, Ahmed Chaoush, wasn't afraid of a thing. I can still see him, standing with one foot on a window sill and the other on the burning second-story wall, where the roof had fallen in, with that futile hose in his hands.

"At last, things seemed to be under control. At the same time, the water supply gave out. The water commissioner had heard that there was a fire in our section of town, so had cut off the fountains to keep us from using too much water! At about 5.30 P.M., we thought it safe to take the stuff out of the square back into the halls, before the dark came, when stealing would be so much more easy for the devotees of that gentle art. In an incredibly short time the square was empty, and every one wandered among the piles of junk, trying to believe that those awful looking things contained his most treasured belongings.

But Loyal Workers

"About 3 A.M. it was going badly again. The walls of both buildings are of mud and straw bricks, built in between thick beams; and though they don't burn fast they smolder, and the fire creeps along till it finds a good opening and then bursts out. A line was formed to the pump, passing buckets. It was freezing cold, the road was capped with ice, the water spilt on shoes and dresses froze there; and yet, water had to be brought. The three American ladies, Mrs. Smith, Miss Huntington, and Miss Hewitt, all the nurses from the hospital, a few of the older orphan boys, and many others, stood in line from before three till seven, passing, till their arms and backs were breaking, till their hands and feet were almost frozen. By dawn we were pretty well in, but soon the rest of the city woke up and new forces were found to finish the job. By 7.30, things were fairly safe again, and the dirty, weary fighters of the night gathered around the stove in the hall to get warm.

"Whatever you say of these people here, when they have been with a person for several years they will stand by them and work themselves to death for them. I believe these people would do anything for Miss Cushman, after the years she has been helping them—all through the war and ever since. And you should have seen our American ladies working, as cool as cucumbers, and cheering on the rest. Of course, lots of stuff was lost and lots more was broken; but considering the way things left the hospital for the square and the nearness of the burned house, it is an absolute mystery that anything is left. Several things that were lost have turned up since, in the housecleaning."

*

MEXICO

News from Mexico City

Dr. John Howland, of the Evangelical Seminary of Mexico, has written from Mexico City, April 27, showing conditions at that date. Although events have moved rapidly since then, we believe Dr. Howland's statement gives a good basis for judgment of reports which come from so many different sources in the daily press. He says:—

"I suppose you get a great deal more news in regard to Mexico than we do here. Doubtless the papers in the North get hold of some facts sooner than those who are on the ground, as, of course, the government is interested in either suppressing or making light of anything that is unfavorable. On the other hand, from the papers that are beginning to come and from past experience, we know very well that you are getting a lot of information that is false. Thus far the stand taken by the state of Sonora

has met with comparatively little sympathy. Several governors and some officers have gone into the mountains, where they hope, I suppose, to unite, or to gather adherents and supplies sufficient to make some impression. But at present I am unable to learn of anything that seems really serious, except as a proof that there is a widespread disaffection with the present government and especially with its attitude towards the presidential candidates. The action of Sonora, led probably by General Calles, seems to have been a bit of rashness based upon imperfect information. It is said that they heard that Obregon was arrested and was being brought a prisoner to the city, with a probability of meeting the fate of Madero. In protest, and with the hope of forestalling such an event, they rose in arms. An Obregonista, who is a member of Congress, assures me that it was a great surprise and disappointment to Obregon himself.

"As you know, I am inclined to optimism in regard to Mexico, and it seems to me now that it was better to have this come before elections rather than afterwards.

"Everything is quiet here in the city except for the activity of tongues and type. There is a good deal of uneasiness, and prices are going out of sight almost hourly, due probably to the fact that a great many people are nervous and are laying in as large a stock of provisions as their means will allow, fearing the interruption of traffic and a consequent shortage of staples.

"The Methodists held a fine centenary celebration here the week before last, and the Presbyterians are just closing their national Synod. I am expecting to go to the frontier the last of May, to give some addresses at a Mexican conference. . . . Of course our mission is cut in two by this revolution, and it does not seem likely that we can hold the annual meeting of the mission in Guadalajara, in July, as we had planned. We are now in pretty good health, and hope we may be spared the continuance of the many interruptions we have had this year, thus far."

THE PORTFOLIO

America's Specialty, the Schoolhouse

When I was in the Near East, recently, an Englishman said to me: "Wherever the Germans go, you will find an arsenal; wherever the French go, you will find a railroad; wherever the British go, you will find a customs house; and wherever the Americans go, you will find a schoolhouse."

I learned, furthermore, in the course of my survey, that wherever the American schoolhouse goes, it finds a welcome. No matter what may be the political complexion of the local government, or even the religion of the people, the American teacher is always accorded the right of way in the Near East.

Go where you will in the Near East, you will find that the graduates of these institutions [American colleges] are the leading men and women among their people. It is peculiarly significant that on the student rolls of these colleges thirty races are represented, as well as almost all of the religious sects and creeds in that part of the world. The suggestion that American schools there form a "melting pot" for these races, in the same sense that America is the "melting pot" of the world, is inevitable.

Moreover, the love and loyalty of these graduates for their American Alma Mater is inspiring. Such an influence is enduring, and its effects ultimately on the entire population cannot be overestimated.

What we can do when the work of these colleges, in the capacity of crucibles for the molding of high character, is multiplied an hundredfold is a pros-

pect which surely will appeal to the American imagination. There are conflicts of opinion as to the advisability of political mandates, but to the platform of an "educational mandate" I believe we can all heartily subscribe, both as Americans and as humanists.

The Near East is a powder magazine exactly in the same sense that the Balkans are. If, through American education, we can make the Near East safe for the world, we shall then be doing something of the same high character as that which carried us so magnificently through our war for world democracy.

From address of Mr. Albert W. Staub, of the Committee of Co-operation on American Education in the Near East.

A Suggested Questionnaire

Recent suggestions in this paper for the guidance of conference committees have met with so hearty a response that we are moved to enter another field. So many "movements" are being launched these days, and so many new secretaries are trying to prove their right to their jobs, that the humble missionary is in danger of being swamped. It is estimated that any missionary who answered all the questionnaire and survey demands made during last month would have used 822 hours, 52 minutes, and 17 seconds, as well as the services of two stenographers. How easily this waste of time might be eliminated by the adoption of uniform blanks for all questionnaires! By maintaining an adequate supply of carbon copies, any missionary should be able to appease the appetite of any movement or mover within sixty seconds. We would suggest some such form as the following:—

(INSERT NAME AND ADDRESS OF MOVEMENT HERE)

Date . . . . . .
Mission station . . . . . Conference . . . . . .
Foreign mission field . . Missionary society . . . . .
Name . . . . . Address . . . . . .

GENERAL INFORMATION

(1) What is the name of your station, and if so, why? How do you pronounce it? How many ways can you think of in which to spell it? Are any of these correct? How do you write it in Chinese, using one side of paper only?

(2) What is the location of your station in Rand & McNally's Atlas? What page is it on in Jones's New School Geography? How far is it from Shanghai, and how much will it cost to send six (6) investigators from Boston?

CHARACTER OF WORK

(1) By means of a check mark, indicate whether the work being done in your station is Good.....Bad..... or Rotten.....

(2) How many Moslems are there in your district who can read Arabic and beat their wives? What special types of work are you undertaking for them?

(3) What is the proportion of your membership to the total population, exclusive of men with blue eyes or students with false teeth?

(4) How many Swedenborgians are there per thousand in your district?

STATISTICS OF WORK

(1) How many members have you (*a*) according to the conference minutes; (*b*) according to your letters to special givers; (*c*) actually?

(2) How many Sunday schools in your district? What is the average attendance? (Do not carry decimals beyond the third figure.)

(3) Have you any young people's societies? Why? What do you do with them?

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(1) What is the total amount of land in square inches leased or owned by your mission? How many lawsuits

concerning the same are now in process or threatened?

(2) Give a list of all buildings and indicate character of each (Mid-Victorian, Early Ming, Pure Mud, etc.).

(3) What is the value of your outfit, (*a*) according to the Chinese who sold it to you; (*b*) according to what they are willing to pay for it?

PROGRAM OF ADVANCE

(1) How much money can you spend if you try hard, and what is the quickest method for getting rid of it?

(2) How many program committees, sub-committees, and commissions do you now have in your conference, and what is the average number of programs produced per year?

(3) How many new missionaries do you want, and where will you put them if you get them?

(4) How many congregations have you with at least ten members which do not think they need a new church?

(5) What is your total responsibility toward the evangelization and education of the people in your district? (Make your reply statesmanlike.)

(6) What else can you think to write about?

"P. H." in the "Chinese Christian Advocate."

THE BOOKSHELF

The Spread of Christianity in the Modern World. By Edward Caldwell Moore. Chicago: The University Press. Pp. 358, including References and Index. Price, $2.00 net.

It is the distinction of Professor Moore's book that it portrays Christian missions as a vital factor in the development of the modern world; and as, in turn, wrought upon and somewhat shaped in their development by the expanding world in which they have operated. The movement of that world in its varied ways of life, its intellectual, social, economic, and political affairs, is sympathetically surveyed in the first part of the volume. After an opening chapter upon the Expansion of Christendom, which connects modern with apostolic and medieval missions and indicates the enlargement of their enterprise, there is rapidly sketched in four succeeding chapters the Expansion of Modern Europe through the World, since the middle of the eighteenth century. A chapter upon Missionary Theory and Instrumentalities, closing Part I, sets forth the broadening of missionary purpose and plan, and the enlargement of missionary organization and equipment which have come in this era of world expansion.

Part II, which comprises more than three-quarters of the book, furnishes a crisp outline of foreign missionary history in modern times. The great geographical divisions of the field—India, Japan, China, the Ottoman Empire and the Moslem World, Africa, the Americas, and the Islands—are covered in as many chapters, with rigid condensation of the wealth of material, yet with such liveliness of style and humanness of appreciation as make every page readable and stimulating.

The marvel is that so compact a handbook—for the volume is one of a series of Handbooks of Ethics and Religion designed for college classes and adult study groups—and one containing so many names and dates and other precise facts can glow with live missionary feeling and inspiration; and that the 235 paragraphs of the book, each numbered and bearing a distinctive sub-title, after the manner of a text-book, can yet maintain a unity of thought and treatment that hold attention unbroken. The book is admirable for its purpose; there is nothing quite like it available for the busy minister or the student who seeks a quick and bird's-eye glance at modern missions as they affect and are affected

by this restless and growing world. Professor Moore has rendered a real service to the Christian Church, at this time of quickening missionary movement, in setting forth the scope and influence of its world enterprise.

That he should dedicate the volume to the "colleagues with whom I have served for twenty years in the administration of the American Board" was a gracious act of good will that is most heartily reciprocated. W. E. S.

WORLD BRIEFS

The conference of bishops at Prague decided unanimously to ask the Catholic authorities at Rome to permit the use of the Czech language in the Liturgy.

A hymn book in English and Eskimo has been prepared for use in Alaska, and has been recommended to the Presbyterian Home Mission Board for publication.

The Methodist Mission in Bulgaria is reported to have bought a plot of land in the center of Sofia on which to put up and maintain a hostel for women students attending the university.

Five Canadian denominations—Anglican, Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, and Presbyterian—in a joint financial drive in the week of February 9–14, raised $12,000,000. The organization represented 10,330 congregations and 1,066,000 church members.

It is planned to establish a leper ward in connection with the hospital of Severance Medical College at Seoul, Korea. The head of the police bureau has sanctioned the plan of the Presbyterian Board to carry out the plan, which originated under Dr. O. R. Davison, dean of the college.

It is stated in the *Word Carrier* that there were in the United States at the close of 1919 over 47,000 American Indians untouched by Christianity and more than twice that number who, though having perhaps heard the Gospel preached, are not connected with any church.

The Greek daily papers in Constantinople announce that the automobile of the Ecumenical Patriarchate now carries a pennon in yellow silk, bearing the two-headed Byzantine Eagle, which has always been the device of the Patriarchate. Automobiles and eagles in Constantinople aren't such a bad combination!

The 56,000 Presbyterian girls now pursuing college courses are to be visited by secretaries of the Committee on Student Work of the Women's Boards of Home and of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, with the aim of making clear to them the splendid opportunities for service as doctors, nurses, teachers, and social workers, either at home or abroad.

THE CHRONICLE

Arrivals on the Field

February 8. In Dondi, West Central Africa Mission, Miss Helen J. Melville, of Chisamba, rejoining the mission.

March 10. In Davao, Mindanao Island, P. I., Dr. and Mrs. Lucius W. Case, rejoining the mission.

Arrivals in this Country

April 12. In San Francisco, Mrs. Alice Browne Frame, of Peking, China.

April 15. In San Francisco, Miss Mabel I. Huggins, of Tehsien, Shantung, North China.

April 22. In New York, Miss L. Lillian Picken, Wai, India, Marathi Mission.

April 28. In San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Lawson, of Pasumalai; and Rev. and Mrs. Willis P. Elwood, of Dindigul, all of the Madura Mission, India.

May 10. In New York, Miss Helen B. Calder, home secretary of the Woman's Board of Missions, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Edgar M. Flint, of Madura City, Madura Mission, India; and Dr. James F. Cooper, of the Foochow Mission, and Mrs. Cooper.

Marriages

March 31. In Kyoto, Japan, Mr. Herbert Victor Nicholson and Miss Madeline C. Waterhouse, of the Japan Mission.

April 27. In Annville, Pa., Rev. Harwood B. Catlin and Miss A. Laura Christeson, under appointment to Natal, South Africa.

BIRTHS

January 14. In Bailundo, West Central Africa Mission, to Rev. and Mrs. Daniel A. Hastings, a son, Harlan Cornelius.

March 26. In Mt. Silinda, Rhodesia, Africa, to Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Alvord, a son, Durland Leroy.

April 24. In Chicago, Ill., to Rev. and Mrs. William C. Cooper, Salonica, Greece, a son, Erwin Eugene.

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Mission News of March 15 announces that Miss Amy E. McKowan, formerly of Osaka, but more recently in Red Cross work in Siberia, was one of ten recommended to the American Red Cross Headquarters, Washington, D. C., for work in European Russia. "Miss McKowan," so the *News* says, "plans to go to Canada soon, leaving Vladivostok by an American transport, and hopes to be commissioned to Russia."

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"Carnegie-Hero-Medal!" for the American Board? Not exactly, but for one of the children of the American Board. Mrs. Hilda Clark King has been awarded this medal for saving at great risk Mr. J. F. King, who was drowning in Lake Erie. The heroine has married the man she rescued. He is at Johns Hopkins University. Miss Hilda Clark, daughter of Dr. A. W. Clark, of the Czechoslovak Mission, learned to be an expert swimmer in the Moldau, then in Bohemia—now Czechoslovakia.

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WHAT THEY NEED

Miss Myra Sawyer, head of the training school for nurses at the Williams-Porter Hospital, Tehchow, Shantung, China, is in this country on a greatly needed furlough. She tells of her efforts to teach the young men and women who are learning to be nurses to learn, also, games that American young people learn as a matter of course. She says, "All work and no play makes Jack and Jill poor nurses." She has, herself, reënforced the tennis equipment which some missionaries had in use at the hospital. As Miss Sawyer named the things she'd like to have for her "boys and girls," it occurred to us that ever so many boys' schools, camps, Young Men's Christian Associations, etc., are overhauling their sport kits just now, and may be glad to help out these ambitious young people at the Tehchow Hospital. Not all the games need be outdoor ones, and they must not require a knowledge of English. A punching bag or a similar aid to light exercise for the men; a couple of sets of jackstones, of parchesi, of checkers, of dominoes, two dozen tennis balls, two sets of ring-peg, were some of the helps to play mentioned by Miss Sawyer. Letters with reference to these supplies may be addressed to Miss Myra L. Sawyer, care the A. B. C. F. M., 14 Beacon Street, Boston.

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CHILDREN'S BOOKS NEEDED

The Kodaikanal School for Missionaries' Children needs to refresh its library. Far away in the southern tip of India, about sixty children study in that school each year, and they need the best books we can give them. Will children and young people look over their shelves and send in to Secretary Brewer Eddy, at 14 Beacon Street, Boston, any books they would like to have read by this group of little friends in India? They would need to be clean and in good condition. The following list of books has been requested by the teacher. Perhaps you can check off some of them, or add others just as good:—

The Early Sea People
Eskimo Land
Hoosier School Boy
Patsy
Persimmon
Irish Twins
A Perfect Tribute
Old Glory
Daniel Boone
Oregon Trail—Parkman
Hero Tales of American History
Franklin's Autobiography
The Prince and the Pauper—Twain
Riley—Child Rhymes
Little Men
Eight Cousins
Nature in Verse
Child Life in Poetry
Greek Heroes
Larcom's Poems
Ingelow's Poems
Classic Myths—Judd
Nature—Cook
Book of Nursery Rhymes
Child's Garden of Verses
Alice Cary's Poems
Robin Hood
Our Common Friends and Foes
Ned and Nan in Holland
Overall Boys in Switzerland
The Little Lame Prince
Three Little Cottontails
Boy Scout books

DONATIONS RECEIVED IN APRIL

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

Maine

Biddeford, 2d Cong. ch.	15 00
Brewer, 1st Cong. ch.	16 50
Castine, Cong. ch.	14 00
Lake View, Union ch.	16 55
Orland, 1st Cong. ch., Hannah T. Buck and Sarah E. Buck,	30 00
Portland, State-st. Cong. ch., for work of Rev. R. A. Hume, 206.17; Woodfords Cong. ch., 100.44,	306 61
Westbrook, Cong. ch.	39 65
	438 31

New Hampshire

Amherst, Cong. ch.	11 20
Center Harbor, Cong. ch.	16 00
Chester, Cong. ch.	25 00
Claremont, Cong. ch.	71 56
Concord, 1st Cong. ch.	113 79
East Derry, 1st Cong. ch.	10 00
Gorham, Cong. ch.	10 00
Hampstead, Cong. ch.	4 40
Hancock, Cong. ch.	7 40
Keene, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Rev. J. K. Lyman,	162 75
Lancaster, Cong. ch.	11 83
Piermont, Cong. ch.	22 50
Sanbornton, Cong. ch.	47 45
Walpole, 1st Cong. ch.	18 46
	532 34

Vermont

Castleton, Cong. ch.	4 00
Norwich, Cong. ch.	13 00
Saxton's River, Rev. Geo. F. Chapin,	20 00
Windsor, Old South Cong. ch.	25 00
	62 00

Massachusetts

Ballardvale, Union Cong. ch., 43.63; Steven T. Byington, 6.43,	50 06
Becket, North Cong. ch.	13 86
Beverly, Dane-st. Cong. ch., toward support Rev. J. L. Moulton,	137 11
Boston, 2d Cong. ch. (Dorchester), 206.07; Boylston Cong. ch. (Jamaica Plain), 21.41; Baker Cong. ch. (East Boston), 11.98; Pilgrim Cong. ch. (Dorchester), Friend, 5,	244 46
Braintree, 1st Cong. ch.	43 00
Brookline, Harvard Cong. ch., 1,100; J. E. S., 10; Friend, 200,	1,310 00
Cambridge, North Cong. ch., 260; Pilgrim Cong. ch., 99,	359 00
Chicopee, 1st Cong. ch.	28 00
Chicopee Falls, 2d Cong. ch.	42 00
Concord, Trinitarian Cong. ch.	62 94
East Douglas, 2d Cong. ch.	33 00
Everett, 1st Cong. ch.	128 93
Fall River, Central Cong. ch.	517 44
Framingham, Grace Cong. ch.	264 00
Granby, 1st ch. of Christ,	16 17
Hadley, 1st Cong. ch.	16 50
Haverhill, Riverside Memorial Cong. ch.	35 00
Holbrook, Winthrop Cong. ch.	10 13
Holden, Cong. ch.	47 01
Housatonic, Cong. ch.	33 00
Marblehead, 1st Cong. ch.	91 93
Medford, Mystic Cong. ch.	64 92
Methuen, 1st Cong. ch.	130 34
Millers Falls, Cong. ch.	20 00
Montague, 1st Cong. ch.	31 24
New Bedford, Trinitarian Cong. ch.	82 50
Newburyport, Central Cong. ch., toward support Dr. E. L. Bliss, 104.25; Belleville Cong. ch., 57,	161 25
Newton Centre, 1st Cong. ch.	463 15
Newton Highlands, Cong. ch.	399 75
Newtonville, Central Cong. ch., for Shansi,	490 00
Northampton, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Dr. F. F. Tucker,	301 58
Northfield, Trinitarian Cong. ch., toward support W. C. Atkins,	250 00
Norwood, Cong. ch.	132 00
Peabody, Mrs. Ellen G. Hart,	10 00
Quincy, Bethany Cong. ch.	76 56
Reading, 1st Cong. ch.	136 85
Rockland, 1st Cong. ch.	35 08
Salem, Tabernacle Cong. ch., 220; South Cong. ch., 8.66,	228 66
Southampton, Cong. ch.	100 00
South Deerfield, Cong. ch.	111 75
South Hadley, Cong. ch., 10; Anne S. Young, 20,	30 00
Springfield, 1st ch. of Christ, of which 171.56 toward support Dr. C. D. Ussher, 282.28; Hope Cong. ch., toward support Rev. B. V. Mathews, 185.75; Emmanuel Cong. ch., 58; Olivet Cong. ch., 16.68; Carrie L. King, for Sholapur, 30,	572 71
Stoughton, 1st Cong. ch.	50 00
Swampscott, 1st Cong. ch.	75 00
Taunton, Winslow Cong. ch., 178.05; Trinitarian Cong. ch., 123.75,	301 80
Upton, 1st Cong. ch.	26 21
Wakefield, 1st Cong. ch.	141 23
Waltham, 1st Cong. ch.	66 00
Wellesley Hills, 1st Cong. ch.	174 00
Westfield, 2d Cong. ch.	22 66
Westford, Union Cong. ch.	60 80
Westhampton, Cong. ch.	100 00
Westport, Pacific Union Cong. ch. and S. S.	13 00
Whitman, 1st Cong. ch.	74 70
Worcester, Central Cong. ch., toward support Rev. R. A. Hume, 798.15; Piedmont Cong. ch., toward support Dr. and Mrs. J. B. McCord, 500; Bethany Cong. ch., 25; Hadwen Park Cong. ch., 19.25,	1,342 40
———, B., toward support Dr. and Mrs. J. K. Marden,	1,000 00
———, Matured Cond'l Gifts,	1,500 00
	12,259 68
Legacies.—Boston, Betsey R. Lang, by Frank H. Wiggin, Trustee, add'l, 16; Danvers, Jessie P. Fuller, by Herbert S. Tapley, Ex'r, 200; Gardner, Augusta G. Haywood, add'l, 6.25; Worcester, Thomas W. Thompson, add'l, 226.92,	449 17
	12,708 85

Rhode Island

Providence, Free Evangelical Cong. ch., 24.81; Mary E. Salisbury, 25,	49 81
Saylesville, Sayles Memorial Cong. ch.	10 00
	59 81

Young People's Societies

Vermont.—Chester, Junior Y. P. S. C. E., toward support Rev. E. H. Ballou,	5 00
Massachusetts.—Taunton, East Y. P. S. C. E., for Adana and Harpoot,	15 00
	20 00

Sunday Schools

Maine.—Fort Fairfield, C. S. S., 6.13; Portland, 2d C. S. S., Mary Morrill Class, for Paotingfu, 100,	106 13
New Hampshire.—Alstead, East C. S. S.	10 00
Massachusetts.—Chicopee, 1st C. S. S., 5; Holden, C. S. S., 6.16; Newburyport,	

Central C. S. S., toward support Dr. E. L. Bliss, 3; Newton Highlands, C. S. S., 23.97; Stoughton, 1st C. S. S., for Mindanao, 10; Whitman, 1st C. S. S., 8.91, 57 04
Rhode Island.—Alton, S. S. 5 00
178 17

MIDDLE DISTRICT

Connecticut

Bridgeport, United Cong. ch. 611 40
Bristol, Cong. ch. 100 00
Coventry, 2d Cong. ch. 11 00
Dayville, Cong. ch. 40 00
Hartford, Asylum Hill Cong. ch., of which 300 from Mrs. Chas. T. Russ, 300 from Chas. C. Russ, and 100 from Catherine C. Camp, all toward support Mrs. Edw. Fairbank, 700; 1st ch. of Christ, 562, 1,262 00
Lisbon, Newent Cong. ch. 36 00
Madison, 1st Cong. ch. 40 00
Meriden, 1st Cong. ch. 840 00
Middletown, 1st Cong. ch. 26 82
New Britain, Stanley Memorial Cong. ch. 26 18
New Haven, ch. of the Redeemer, toward support Rev. P. S. Goertz, 134.67; Center Cong. ch., Friend, 5, 139 67
New London, 1st ch. of Christ, toward support Rev. C. R. Ransom, 58.73; do., Member, 25, 83 73
Norwich, United Cong. ch. 1,600 00
Putnam, 2d Cong. ch., toward support Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 125 66
Simsbury, 1st ch. of Christ, 66 41
Thomaston, 1st Cong. ch. 14 03
Tolland, Cong. ch. 73 00
Torrington, Center Cong. ch. 150 00
Washington, 1st Cong. ch. 50 40
Willimantic, 1st Cong. ch. 78 58
Willington, Cong. ch. 24 00
Windsor, Cong. ch. 38 19
———, Matured Cond'l Gift, 500 00
5,937 07

Legacies.—Ellington, Edwin Talcott, add'l, 501.64; Essex, Mrs. Frances J. Tiffany, add'l, 670.70; Stafford Springs, Joanna B. Holt, add'l, 7; Washington, Walter Burnham, add'l, 62, 1,241 34
7,178 41

New York

Binghamton, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Rev. W. M. Zumbro, 500 00
Brooklyn, Flatbush Cong. ch., 267.32; South Cong. ch., 127.15; Lewis-av. Cong. ch., 100; Plymouth Cong. ch., toward support Rev. A. H. Smith, 10; Josephine L. Roberts, for Tehchow, 35, 539 47
Buffalo, Pilgrim Cong. ch. 51 38
Gloversville, 1st Cong. ch., of which 60 from Mrs. Emma M. Burton and 50 from Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Silvernail, in memory of Carlton D. Silvernail, for Mindanao, 110 00
Greene, 1st Cong. ch. 17 50
Lake View, Cong. ch. 9 00
Mannsville, Cong. ch. 5 60
Moravia, Mrs. Carrie L. Tuthill, 90 00
Morristown, 1st Cong. ch. 7 00
Mount Vernon, 1st Cong. ch., for Foochow, 80 00
New York, Forest-av. Cong. ch., Friend, for Sholapur, 30; K., for Mindanao, 625, 655 00
Riverhead, 1st Cong. ch. 63 46
Schenectady, Pilgrim Cong. ch., toward support W. Q. Swart, 107 96
Sidney, Cong. ch. 20 59
Spencerport, Cong. ch. 30 00
Syracuse, Plymouth Cong. ch., 90; Good Will Cong. ch., toward support Rev. L. O. Wright, 50, 140 00
Utica, Plymouth Cong. ch. 80 00
Walton, 1st Cong. ch. 78 30
Watertown, Emmanuel Cong. ch. 22 73
Westmoreland, Cong. ch. 40 00
———, Henson Peake Barry, 10 00
2,657 99

Legacies.—Less, Buffalo, Ruth W. Bancroft, for legal services, 150 00

New Jersey

Chester, 1st Cong. ch. 12 90
Newark, Belleville-av. Cong. ch. 30 00
Paterson, 1st Cong. ch. 44 00
River Edge, 1st Cong. ch. 14 22
Upper Montclair, Christian Union Cong. ch., toward support Rev. F. C. Laubach, 675 00
776 12

Pennsylvania

Meadville, Park-av. Cong. ch. 50 00

Ohio

Akron, West Cong. ch. 240 00
Amherst, 2d Cong. ch. 15 00
Ashtabula, 1st Cong. ch. 23 20
Atwater, Cong. ch. 11 00
Austinburg, Cong. ch. 10 00
Canton, Cong. ch. 40 00
Chagrin Falls, Cong. ch. 15 45
Cleveland, Pilgrim Cong. ch., toward support Rev. G. D. Wilder, 200; Park Cong. ch., 27; Trinity Cong. ch., 20; Glenville Cong. ch., 10.85; Highland Cong. ch., 10; Mizpah Cong. ch., 10; Grace Cong. ch., 5.70, 283 55
Cuyahoga Falls, Cong. ch. 17 60
Fairport, Cong. ch. 6 05
Florence, Cong. ch. 11 60
Huntsburg, Cong. ch. 10 00
Kent, Cong. ch. 26 45
Kingsville, Mrs. Sarah C. Kellogg, 5 00
Madison, Cong. ch. 19 14
Mansfield, Mayflower Cong. ch. 20 00
Marietta, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Rev. Chas. A. Stanley, 138.77; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Biscoe, 50, 188 77
Medina, 1st Cong. ch. 9 49
New London, Cong. ch. 4 00
North Olmsted, Cong. ch. 25 00
Oberlin, 1st Cong. ch., for Shansi, 200; 2d Cong. ch., of which 50 for Shansi and 10 from W. J. Horner, 60, 260 00
Painesville, Cong. ch., of which 25 from Margaret Murray, 50 00
Petersburg, Rachel Davies, 5 00
Rootstown, Cong. ch. 30 00
Strongsville, Cong. ch. 2 85
Toledo, 1st Cong. ch., Mrs. Mary E. Nearing, toward support Rev. and Mrs. Chas. T. Riggs, 1,500; Washington-st. Cong. ch., 90.25; Plymouth Cong. ch., 20; Pilgrim Cong. ch., 8.38, 1,618 63
Twinsburg, Cong. ch., of which 18 toward support Rev. H. A. Stick, 36 25
2,984 03

Legacies.—Delaware, Helen Merrick, add'l, 1,136.34; Elyria, Mrs. Mary J. Levagood, by Cong. Conference of Ohio, add'l, 15, 1,151 34
4,135 37

District of Columbia

Washington, Ingram Memorial Cong. ch. 31 78

Georgia

Atlanta, Central Cong. ch. 13 04

Florida

Crystal Springs, Cong. ch. 1 20
Daytona, Mrs. Edgar M. Condit, 250 00
Georgiana, Mrs. F. W. Munson, in memory of Wm. and Mary C. Munson, for Turkey, 5 00

Pomona, Pilgrim Cong. ch. 5 25
St. Petersburg, Cong. ch. 22 00

283 45

Young People's Societies

Ohio.—Twinsburg, Y. P. S. C. E. 90

Sunday Schools

Connecticut.—East Canaan, C. S. S., for Turkey, 29; East Hartford, 1st C. S. S., 16.71; Farmington, C. S. S., 20; New Haven, Westville C. S. S., 6.12; New London, 1st C. S. S., toward support Rev. C. N. Ransom, 10; Newtown, C. S. S., for work among Armenians, 10; Norwalk, 1st C. S. S., Pathmakers' Class, for Sholapur, 2.50; Putnam, 2d C. S. S., toward support Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 3.16; Torrington, Center C. S. S., 1.35; Waterbury, 3d C. S. S., for Turkey, 16.50, 115 34
New York.—Brooklyn, Central C. S. S., toward support Rev. H. W. Robinson, 50; do., Clinton-av. C. S. S., for Aruppukottai, 30; Honeoye, C. S. S., Burns' Class, 9, 89 00
Ohio.—Greenfield, C. S. S., 1.25; Twinsburg, C. S. S., 2.55, 3 80
Florida.—Orange City, C. S. S. 10 00

218 14

INTERIOR DISTRICT

Alabama

Birmingham, Independent Presb. ch., Woman's Soc., for Aruppukottai, 20 00

Louisiana

Kinder, 1st Cong. ch. 20 00

Texas

Dallas, Central Cong. ch. 39 63
Wichita Falls, C. A. Rettmann, for Mexico, 10 00

49 63

Indiana

Fort Wayne, Plymouth Cong. ch., of which 25 from J. S. House, 144 51

Oklahoma

Doby Springs, Cong. ch. 1 00
Kingfisher, Cong. ch., 5; Mary A. Rogers and Geo. E. Rice, 15, 20 00
Oklahoma City, Pilgrim Cong. ch. 3 00
Weatherford, German Cong. ch. 43 00

67 00

Illinois

Blue Island, 1st Cong. ch. 10 00
Canton, 1st Cong. ch. 27 08
Carpentersville, 1st Cong. ch. 11 00
Chicago, Bethany Union ch., of which 50 from Women's Miss. Soc., all toward support Rev. and Mrs. V. F. Bradfield, 425; Bryn Mawr Community ch., 126.40; University Cong. ch., 70; New 1st Cong. ch., 48.62; Morgan Park Cong. ch., 36.75; Warren-av. Cong. ch., 31.21; Waveland-av. Cong. ch., 24.43; West Pullman Cong. ch., 16.30; Pilgrim Cong. ch., 15; Washington Park Cong. ch., 11; Armenian Evan. Cong. ch., 1.22; J. M. Sherman, 50; Friends, 25, 880 93
Dundee, Cong. ch. 52 00
Elgin, 1st Cong. ch. 100 00
Galesburg, Central Cong. ch., toward support Rev. F. E. Jeffery, 150 00
Geneseo, Cong. ch. 49 00
Glen Ellyn, 1st Cong. ch. 50 00
Granville, Cong. ch., in memory of Bertha Fox Dysart, for Mt. Silinda, 43 00
Gridley, Cong. ch. 15 00
La Grange, 1st Cong. ch. 250 00
Melvin, Cong. ch. 10 00
Moline, 1st Cong. ch., of which 150 for Fenchow Schools, 226.59; Gordon Memorial Cong. ch., Friend, 50; 2d Cong. ch., 26.75, 303 34
Oak Park, Pilgrim Cong. ch., toward support Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Nelson, 502 17
Paxton, 1st Cong. ch. 19 00
Princeton, 1st Cong. ch. 28 08
Sandoval, J. B. Nowland, 45 00
Tiskilwa, G. C. Kellogg, 5 00
Wataga, Cong. ch. 8 00
Waverly, 1st Cong. ch. 11 09
Western Springs, 1st Cong. ch. 61 25
Wheaton, College ch. of Christ, of which 125 toward support Rev. W. C. Cooper, 161 80
Winnetka, Cong. ch. 245 00
———, S. S. 1,050 00

4,087 74

Legacies.—Dundee, Wm. R. Forrest, add'l, 4 50

4,092 24

Michigan

Alba, Cong. ch. 10 80
Bay City, Cong. ch. 35 70
Charlotte, Cong. ch. 19 20
Clinton, Cong. ch. 22 50
Detroit, Helen M. Clark, 5 00
Dorr, Almon Gilbert, 10 00
Grand Haven, Cong. ch. 3 75
Grand Rapids, East Cong. ch., toward support Rev. F. M. Price, 50; Comstock Park Cong. ch., 7.67; 2d Cong. ch., 4, 61 67
Hubbell, Cong. ch. 3 15
Maple City, Cong. ch. 2 00
Newaygo, Cong. ch., Ladies' Aid Soc. 9 00
St. Clair, Cong. ch. 25 00
Union City, Cong. ch. 10 00
Wayne, Rev. and Mrs. Victor F. Brown, 25 00
———, Friends, of which 400 for Kustendil, 500 00

742 77

Wisconsin

Amery, Cong. ch. 7 50
Antigo, Cong. ch. 19 68
Beloit, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Rev. M. W. Ennis, 129.95; 2d Cong. ch., 50, 179 95
Berlin, Cong. ch. 12 56
Black Earth, Cong. ch. 10 00
Dousman, Cong. ch. 21 00
Durand, Cong. ch. 14 50
East Troy, Cong. ch. 3 00
Eau Claire, 2d Cong. ch. 20 00
Fort Atkinson, Cong. ch. 61 25
Hartland, Cong. ch. 8 75
La Crosse, Cong. ch. 123 75
Madison, 1st Cong. ch., 157.50; Pilgrim Cong. ch., 6, 163 50
Medford, Cong. ch. 8 75
Mellen, Cong. ch. 10 00
Milton, 1st Cong. ch. 14 00
Milwaukee, Grand-av. Cong. ch. 100 00
Mineral Point, Cong. ch. 50 00
Morrisonville, Cong. ch. 3 75
Mukwonago, Cong. ch. 10 00
New Richmond, Cong. ch. 51 50
Oconomowoc, Cong. ch. 14 50
Rochester, Cong. ch. 13 00
Sheboygan, Cong. ch. 63 75
Solon Springs, Cong. ch. 1 00
South Milwaukee, Cong. ch. 10 00
Sparta, 1st Cong. ch. 36 50
Superior, Hope Cong. ch. 10 00
Windsor, Cong. ch. 14 25

1,056 44

Minnesota

Barnum, C. C. Blakely, for work in Turkey, 10 00
Brainerd, 1st Cong. ch. 4 45
Cannon Falls, 1st Cong. ch. 7 55

Cook, Cong. ch. 3 74
Duluth, Pilgrim Cong. ch. 23 80
Faribault, Cong. ch. 80 75
Fertile, Cong. ch. 15 00
Hackensack, Cong. ch. 2 72
Lake City, 1st Cong. ch. 2 46
Marietta, Cong. ch. 1 08
Minneapolis, Plymouth Cong. ch., 166.66; 5th-av. Cong. ch., 51; Pilgrim Cong. ch., 26.18; Linden Hills Cong. ch., 11.80; Lyndale Cong. ch., 7.08; Bethany Cong. ch., 1.53; Lynnhurst Cong. ch., .85, 265 10
St. Paul, Olivet Cong. ch., 34; Minnette L. Warren, 5, 39 00
Sherburn, Cong. ch. 2 04
Ulen, Cong. ch. 5 78
Wabasha, Cong. ch. 18 70

482 17

Iowa

Alden, Cong. ch. 25 00
Allison, Cong. ch., Anna B. Akin, 5 00
Ames, Cong. ch. 55 00
Atlantic, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Rev. Ralph Abraham, 200 00
Charles City, Cong. ch. 66 00
Des Moines, Waveland Park Cong. ch., W. H. Barnard, 25; Anna K. Barnard, 17.50, 42 50
Eddyville, Cong. ch. 11 00
Eldora, Cong. ch. 50 00
Fontanelle, Cong. ch. 33 00
Grandview, Cong. ch. 15 60
Manchester, Cong. ch. 22 00
Mason City, Cong. ch. 54 75
Monticello, Cong. ch. 30 60
Mt. Pleasant, Cong. ch. 6 70
Ocheyedan, Cong. ch. 14 00
Rockwell, Cong. ch. 28 00
Tabor, Cong. ch. 34 25
Whiting, Cong. ch. 16 50

709 90

Legacies.—Mason City, Leonard G. Parker, by May F. Parker Kinman, Ex'x, 1,000; Montour, Margaret J. Tenny, by Laura T. Montgomery, Ex'x, 4,500, 5,500 00

6,209 90

Missouri

Kansas City, 1st Cong. ch. 623 00
St. Louis, Pilgrim Cong. ch. 270 66
Webster Groves, 1st Cong. ch. 27 75

921 41

Legacies.—Kansas City, H. W. Perrigo, by Wm. T. Ide, Ex'r, 1,995 52

2,916 93

North Dakota

Fargo, 1st Cong. ch., 5.80; Mrs. Annie S. Greenwood, for Inghok, 10, 15 80

Nebraska

Aurora, Cong. ch. 11 00
Bertrand, Cong. ch. 10 00
Blair, Cong. ch. 15 00
Crete, Cong. ch. 29 00
Danbury, Cong. ch. 10 00
Geneva, Cong. ch. 20 00
Howells, Cong. ch. 3 00
Lincoln, Plymouth Cong. ch. 25 00

123 00

Kansas

Athol, Cong. ch. 40 00
Leavenworth, Cong. ch. 42 00
Manhattan, 1st Cong. ch. 26 28
Newton, 1st Cong. ch. 33 00
Rosedale, Plymouth Cong. ch. 8 00
White City, Mrs. James Wilde, 4 25

153 53

Wyoming

Wheatland, Cong. ch. 13 00

Colorado

Ault, Cong. ch. 15 60
Colorado Springs, 1st Cong. ch. 88 63
Denver, Plymouth Cong. ch., 194.14; Boulevard Cong. ch., 25, 219 14
Longmont, 1st Cong. ch. 97 50
Silverton, Cong. ch. 10 00

430 87

Legacies.—Colorado Springs, Allen B. Cobb, add'l, 6 00

436 87

Young People's Societies

South Dakota.—Ree Heights, Y. P. S. C. E. 25 00

Sunday Schools

Illinois.—Champaign, 1st C. S. S., 2.54; Chicago, Bethany Union S. S., 78.11; La Salle, 1st C. S. S., 15; Port Byron, C. S. S., for Turkey, 5, 100 65
Michigan.—Belding, C. S. S., 1.70; Ironton, C. S. S., 4.18; Lake Odessa, C. S. S., 1.95; Newaygo, C. S. S., 5; St. Clair, C. S. S., 2, 14 83
Wisconsin.—Hartford, Federated C. S. S. 51 49
Minnesota.—Excelsior, C. S. S., 2.55; Glyndon, C. S. S., 6.40; Minneapolis, 1st C. S. S., 87.98; do., Lynnhurst C. S. S., 5.78; do., Bethany C. S. S., .51, 103 22
North Dakota.—Cooperstown, 1st C. S. S., 4; Fargo, 1st C. S. S., 14.20; Regent, C. S. S., 13.37, 31 57
Kansas.—Douglass, C. S. S. 6 00

307 76

PACIFIC DISTRICT

Arizona

Tucson, 1st Cong. ch. 20 00

Idaho

Bruneau, Cong. ch. 4 00
Lewiston Orchards, Cong. ch. 5 00
New Plymouth, Valley View Cong. ch. 2 00
Rockland, Cong. ch., for Turkey, 15 00

26 00

Washington

Almira, Cong. ch. 15 00
Deer Park, Cong. ch. 8 50
Kirkland, Cong. ch. 5 00
Metaline Falls, Cong. ch. 9 00
Mountain View, Cong. ch. 50
Seattle, Plymouth Cong. ch., 450; Edgewater Cong. ch., 19.89; Alki Cong. ch., 5, 474 89
Tonasket, Cong. ch. 1 00
Washougal, Cong. ch. 2 75
Yakima, Cong. ch. 15 00

531 64

Oregon

Forest Grove, Cong. ch. 27 40
Portland, Laurelwood Cong. ch. 16 00

43 40

California

Arvin, Cong. ch. 3 10
Berkeley, 1st Cong. ch., 230; Bethany Cong. ch., 2.30, 232 30
Brae, Cong. ch. 4 03
Ceres, 1st Cong. ch. 4 00

Eureka, Cong. ch.	24 00
Ferndale, Cong. ch.	34 50
Glendale, Cong. ch.	15 19
Grass Valley, Cong. ch.	3 83
Hawthorne, Cong. ch.	10 36
Long Beach, Cong. ch.	51 15
Los Angeles, 1st Cong. ch., 79.06; Olivet Cong. ch., 12.40; East Cong. ch., 2.60,	94 06
Moreno, Cong. ch.	3 10
Oakland, Olivet Cong. ch.	2 60
Oneonta, Cong. ch.	4 65
Paradise, Cong. ch.	1 92
Pasadena, Pilgrim Cong. ch.	7 10
Petaluma, Cong. ch.	38 60
Pittsburg, Cong. ch.	5 41
Pomona, Cong. ch.	44 95
Redlands, Cong. ch.	124 00
Redondo Beach, Cong. ch.	12 40
San Bernardino, 1st Cong. ch.	16 14
San Diego, 1st Cong. ch., 68; Mission Hills Cong. ch., 31; Logan Heights Cong. ch., 7.75; Ocean Beach Cong. ch., 7.48; Lucy A. Henderson, 15,	129 23
San Francisco, 1st Cong. ch., 115; Italian and Spanish Cong. chs., .57,	115 57
San José, Cong. ch., L. P. and Mrs. S. F. Armstrong,	5 00
San Mateo, Cong. ch.	23 00
Santa Ana, Cong. ch.	41 20
Santa Barbara, Stephen S. Barrows,	10 00
Santa Rosa, 1st Cong. ch., 7.38; Todd Cong. ch., 1.15,	8 53
Sherman, Cong. ch., for Africa,	2 00
Sunnyvale, Cong. ch.	12 08
Tulare, Cong. ch.	5 06
Whittier, Cong. ch., toward support Rev. C. A. Reed,	100 00
	1,189 06

Hawaii

———, Churches, through Hawaiian Board,	86 08

Young People's Societies

Washington.—Tacoma, Park-av. Y. P. S. C. E.	2 50
Hawaii.— ———, Y. P. S. C. E.'s, through Hawaiian Board,	2 91
	5 41

Sunday Schools

Idaho.—Wallace, C. S. S.	10 00
California.—Bloomington, C. S. S., for Turkey, 5; Oakland, 1st C. S. S., 14.39; Rio Vista, C. S. S., .65; San Mateo, C. S. S., 22.63,	42 67
Hawaii.— ———, S. S.'s, through Hawaiian Board,	1 20
	53 87

MISCELLANEOUS

From the *Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society*

H. W. Barker, Toronto, Ontario, Treasurer, 1,665 07

From the *American Missionary Association*

Irving C. Gaylord, New York City, Treasurer

Income of Avery Fund, for missionary work in Africa,	2,435 67

FROM WOMAN'S BOARDS

From *Woman's Board of Missions*

Mrs. Frank G. Cook, Boston, Treasurer

For sundry missions in part,	12,341 77	
For repairs on hospital building, Ahmednagar,	5,000 00	
For traveling expenses of missionary, Foochow,	84 25	
For kindergarten, Paotingfu,	180 00	
For salary of teachers, Japan,	270 00	
For work of Miss J. P. Gordon,	392 00	
For missionaries, Japan,	688 50	
For expenses of girls' school, Matsuyama,	1,000 00	
	19,956 52	
To refund overpayment of Add'l Grant for American Collegiate Institute, Smyrna,	100 00	19,856 52

From *Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior*

Mrs. S. E. Hurlbut, Chicago, Illinois, Treasurer, 14,000 00

For Homeless School in Peking,	500 00	14,500 00

From *Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific*

Mrs. W. W. Ferrier, Berkeley, California, Treasurer, 1,500 00

For teacher, Japan,	50 00	1,550 00
		35,906 52

Additional Donations for Special Objects

Maine.—Hampden, C. S. S., for native helper, care Rev. R. A. Hume, 15; Portland, State-st. Cong. ch., for work, care do., 168.83, 183 83

New Hampshire.— ———, Friend, of which 1,180 for work, care Rev. Watts O. Pye, 1,000 for work, care Rev. E. D. Kellogg, 500 for work, care Rev. A. D. Heininger, and 200 for work, care Rev. Frank Cary, 2,880 00

Massachusetts.—Amherst, Sarah E. F. Norton, for boys' school, care Rev. E. H. Smith, 40; Andover, Phillips Academy, Society of Inquiry, for school, care F. F. G. Donaldson, 50; Boston, Mt. Vernon Chinese S. S., for work, care Rev. C. A. Nelson, 25.20; do., Florence Nightingale Memorial League, for nurse, care Dr. F. F. Tucker, 50; do., Overseas Club (Dorchester), for scholarship, care Rev. J. K. Birge, 20; Brookline, Friend, for hospital, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 50; Fall River, 1st C. S. S., for chapel, care Rev. E. H. Smith, 75; Holyoke, 2d Cong. ch., for school, care Rev. Watts O. Pye, 224.50; Lincoln, Phillips Bradley, for school, care Rev. E. Fairbank, 15; Middleboro, Central Cong. ch., Foreign Miss. Soc., for use of Mrs. A. A. McBride, 10; Springfield, A. B. Franklin, Jr., for work, care Rev. E. H. Smith, 10; Taunton, Winslow Cong. ch., for native helper, care Rev. R. A. Hume, 10.16; Wakefield, 1st Cong. ch., for work, care Rev. E. H. Ballou, 28.25; Worcester, Hope Cong. ch., for native pastor, care Rev. E. H. Smith, 60; do., Hope Y. P. S. C. E., for Bible-reader, care do., 18; do., Henry Lovell, for use of Dr. and Mrs. H. N. Kinnear, 15; ———, B, of which 300 for dispensary work, care Rev. and Mrs. J. X. Miller, and 150 for use of Rev. E. W. Galt, 450, 1,151 11

Rhode Island.—Providence, Central Cong. ch., for use of Rev. P. L. Corbin, 259; do., Union Cong. ch., Woman's Guild, for pupil, care Miss E. B. Fowler, 15, 274 00

Connecticut.—Farmington, Lenten Mission School, Women's Class, for hospital work, care Dr. L. Shepard, 62; Hartford, Asylum Hill Cong. ch., Girls' Mission Club, for use of Miss Carolyn A. Welles, 10; Mansfield Center, Chas. H. Learned, for hospital, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 10; Meriden, Mrs. A. E. Paterson, for

work, care Miss Carolyn A. Welles, 2; Terryville, C. S. S., for bed in hospital, care Dr. W. A. Hemingway, 25; ———, A helper, for school, care Rev. and Mrs. Wm. Hazen, 300, 409 00

New York.—Aurora, Clara A. Bliss, for dairy, care Dr. E. L. Bliss, 10; Brooklyn, Chas. W. Loomis, for native helper, care Dr. L. H. Beals, 150; do., Elizabeth Carman, 10, and Miss L. G. Stafford, 5, both for work, care Dr. C. D. Ussher, 15; New York, Manhattan Cong. ch., Mrs. A. S. Denis, for work, care Mrs. W. O. Ballantine, 15; do., French Evan. S. S., 20, and French Branch, Y. M. C. A., 10, both for work, care Rev. H. A. Neipp, 30; do., Mrs. Clarence W. Bowen, for work, care Rev. H. Fairbank, 100; Oswego, Mrs. Martha A. Gaylord, 2, Mary I. Gaylord, 1, and Fred A. Gaylord, 1, all for work, care Dr. J. B. McCord, 4; Owego, 1st Presb. Union ch., toward support Miss Anna Clark, 80; Troy, Julia Patton, for work, care Dr. W. A. Hemingway, 5; Yonkers, George Rouelle, for work, care Rev. H. A. Neipp, 36.36, 445 36

New Jersey.—Newark, Theodore M. Marsh, for work, care Rev. Robert E. Chandler, 25 00

Pennsylvania.—Ardmore, Mrs. Chas. H. Ludington, for hospital, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 15; Bryn Mawr, Presb. S. S., for scholarship, care Rev. Paul Nilson, 40; Palm, Schwenkfelder S. S., for use of Miss F. K. Heebner, 100; do., do., Girls' Intermediate Classes, for do., care do., 27; Philadelphia, 1st Schwenkfelder S. S., for scholarship, care do., 15, 197 00

Ohio.—North Olmsted, Cong. ch., O. A. Risk, for native worker, care Rev. F. E. Jeffery, 30; Oberlin, 1st Cong. ch., Rev. Arthur C. Dill, for organ fund, care Rev. I. M. Channon, 15; do., Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Assoc., for schools in Shansi, 1,800; Toledo, Washington-st. Cong. ch., Mrs. E. H. Rhoades, in memory of Edw. H. Rhoades, for native teacher, care Rev. Watts O. Pye, 100, 1,945 00

Illinois.—Chicago, M. A. H., for school, care Rev. H. K. Wingate, 25; Galesburg, Knox College, for Knox-in-India, care Rev. F. E. Jeffery, 452.45; Granville, H. B. Anderson, for work, care Dr. J. B. McCord, 10; Oak Park, Pilgrim Cong. ch., Rev. Harold F. Sayles, for native teacher, care Rev. Henry Fairbank, 10; Oglesby, Union ch., of which 62.50 for native helper, care Dr. W. A. Hemingway, and 37.50 for North China College, care Rev. H. S. Galt, 100, 597 45

Michigan.—Battle Creek, C. W. Smithson, for use of Rev. A. D. Heininger, 5; Detroit, North Woodward-av. Cong. ch., Mrs. H. D. Allee, for bed in hospital, care Dr. F. F. Tucker, 25; Dorr, Almon Gilbert, for work, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 5; Grand Rapids, Park Cong. ch., Miss. Society, for work, care Rev. J. H. Dickson, 250; Traverse City, May A. Ebner, for work, care Rev. W. O. Pye, 100, 385 00

Wisconsin.—Milwaukee, N. W. Hollenbeck, for work, care Rev. H. S. Hollenbeck, 50 00

Minnesota.—Faribault, Cong. ch., for Margaret Pierce Memorial Scholarship, care Rev. Watts O. Pye, 125; Mankato, Mary L. Dougherty, for teacher, care Miss Grace McConnaughey, 25, 150 00

Iowa.—Cedar Falls, Mary F. Hearst, nieces, and nephews, for Bible-woman, care Miss F. K. Bement, 30; Decorah, Monday Club, for school, care Miss Bertha B. Morley, 150; Grinnell, Friend, for native preacher, care Rev. E. H. Smith, 25; Independence, Grace E. Potwin, for victrola for Miss Frances K. Bement, 28; Marshalltown, J. G. Brown, for native worker, care S. L. Caldwell, 35; Osceola, Jennie M. Baird, for evangelistic work, care Rev. E. W. Galt, 6, 274 00

South Dakota.—Ipswich, Rev. E. B. Tre-Fethren, for native helper, Foochow, 30 00

Nebraska.—Lincoln, Vine C. S. S., Primary Dept., for use of Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Ellis, 2.50; Weeping Water, C. S. S., Philathea Class, for work, care Mrs. A. J. Orner, 20; do., Frank Day, for work, care Rev. W. O. Pye, 100, 122 50

Kansas.—Kansas City, Lizzie E. Goodnight, for school, care Miss Lulu G. Bookwalter, 30 00

Utah.—Salt Lake City, Phillips Y. P. S. C. E., for Bible-woman, care Rev. C. A. Nelson, 50 00

California.—Pasadena, A. A. Galt, for work, care Rev. E. W. Galt, 100; San Francisco, Robert Dollar, for hospital, care Dr. P. T. Watson, 500, 600 00

Africa.—Mt. Silinda, Church, for work, care Dr. Lorrin A. Shepard, 45 00

FROM WOMAN'S BOARDS

From *Woman's Board of Missions*

Mrs. Frank G. Cook, Boston, Treasurer

For pupil, care Miss Emily McCallum,	50 00	
For Bible-woman, care Mrs. W. N. Chambers,	37 50	
For work, care Mrs. L. A. Shepard,	5 00	
For hospital work, care Dr. Rose F. Beals,	20 00	
For pupil, care Mrs. R. A. Hume,	15 00	
For pupil, care Mrs. C. H. Burr,	23 00	
For work, care Miss Belle Nugent,	5 00	
For vacation expenses, Marathi missionary,	25 00	
For equipment of kindergarten, care Mrs. L. J. Christian,	10 00	
For work, care Miss Isabelle Phelps,	7 00	
For work, care Miss Estelle L. Coe,	15 00	212 50

From *Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific*

Mrs. W. W. Ferrier, Berkeley, California, Treasurer

For furnishings at Wai Hospital, care Dr. Rose F. Beals, 50 00

Income St. Paul's Institute

For St. Paul's Institute, 20 00

Johannesburg Work

Balance of gifts for Johannesburg Work, care Rev. F. B. Bridgman, 16,059 75

26,186 50

Donations received in April, 104,022 58
Legacies received in April, 10,197 87

114,220 45

Total from September 1, 1919, to April 30, 1920. Donations, $790,666.19; Legacies, $102,057.95 = $892,724.14.

Advance Work in the Philippines

Oregon.—Portland, J. H. Abbott, 25 00

Angola Fund

Georgia.—Marietta, Rev. J. H. Pickens, 7; Thomasville, Bethany Cong. ch., 8.10,	15 10
Alabama.—Athens, Trinity Cong. ch.	13 00
Mississippi.—Meridian, 1st Cong. ch.	24 50
Louisiana.—Abbeville, St. Mary's Cong. ch., Women's Auxiliary, 4; Bell, Cong. ch., Women's Auxiliary, 3; Lake Charles, Woodbury Cong. ch., 11.74,	18 74
	71 34

Fifty Young People

are just ready to go out under the Board to

Represent You in the Mission Field

That means

50 New Salaries
50 New Traveling Accounts
50 New Outfits
50 New Openings

Your Opportunity

is to get behind these choice young men and women with

Your Generous Gifts

Large or small, from churches or individuals, send them NOW, before the end of our fiscal year, August 31

Let these Young People be Assured of Your Loyal Support

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Treasurer, 14 Beacon Street, Boston

A KOREAN FAMILY READING THE SCRIPTURES